AMERICAN

DYESTUFF REPORTER

Annual Processing Review Number

...MBER 16, 1946
...ME 35, No. 25

...oted to
...EXTILE
...EMISTRY
...EACHING
...DYEING
...RINTING
...INISHING

...IAL PUBLICATION
of the
PROCEEDINGS
...CAN ASSOCIATION
...EXTILE CHEMISTS
...ND COLORISTS

UNIVERSITY OF
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AGRICULTURAL DEPT.
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Erio Chromal Grey 2 G L Conc.,

the new Geigy meta-chrome dyeing Grey which imparts outstanding fastness to light and wet finishing to woolens and worsteds.

In addition to its unusual fastness Erio Chromal Grey 2 G L Conc. holds well its shade in artificial light.

For Vigoreaux Printing it is ideally suited.

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In Great Britain
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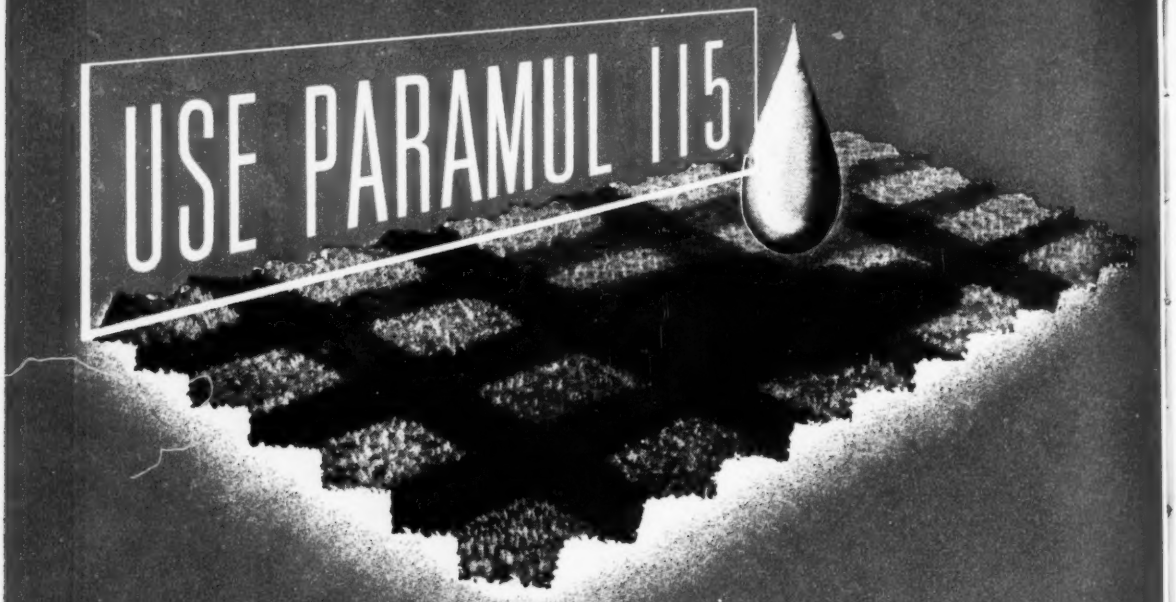
USE PARAMUL 115



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PARAMUL® 115 Water Repellent, born of wartime needs, is a Cyanamid textile finish that imparts water repellency and stain resistance to fabrics for outer wear and equipment purposes.

PARAMUL 115 IMPREGNATES THE FIBRES of a fabric with minute wax particles and aluminum salts, without any stiffening effects. It may be used with highly satisfactory results on cotton, rayon, linen and wool fabrics.

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FILT-R-STIL® demineralizing Units for Producing Chemically-Pure H_2O

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

American Dyestuff Reporter, Vol. 35, No. 25, December 16, 1946. Published every other Monday. Copyright 1946, by Howes Publishing Co., 386 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Domestic subscription, $5.00; Canadian, $6.00; Foreign, $6.00. Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 6, 1918, at the New York, N. Y., Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879.

a very merry christmas
and
best wishes for the New Year
DYESTUFFS • CHEMICALS • INTERMEDIATES
CIBA
COMPANY INC.
Greenwich & Morton Sts.
NEW YORK
BOSTON · CHICAGO · MONTREAL · CHARLOTTE
PROVIDENCE · SAN FRANCISCO · PHILADELPHIA
VAT DYES OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

3 portraits

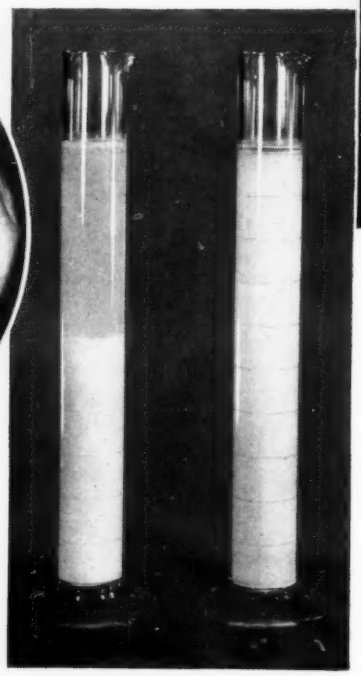
of a dispersing agent at work

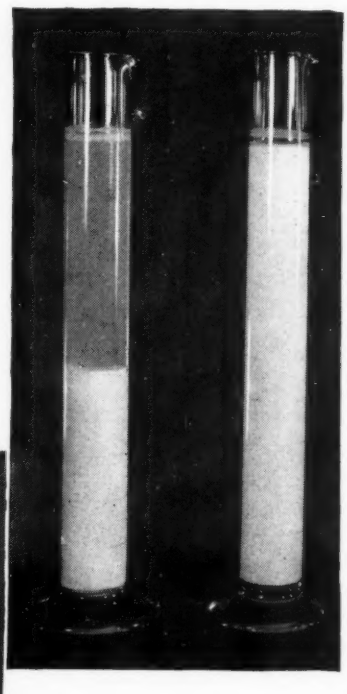
—of interest to finishers concerned with the delustering of rayon or the filling of cotton with pigments. Dispersion of pigments is only one of many applications of Calgon* which are important to the textile industry. You will find a detailed account of its properties and uses in the booklet "Calgon Data for the Textile Chemist."

We will be glad to send you a copy.

Poured clay slurry

(60% solid)
The *same slurry* except that Calgon (3/10 of 1%) has been added to the one at the right.





Titanium oxide slurry

(15%)
—after standing 23 hours. Calgon (8/10 of 1%) has been added to the one at the right.

Zinc oxide slurry

(15%)
—after standing 23 hours. Calgon (8/10 of 1%) has been added to the one at the right.

* *T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*

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calgon, inc.

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SIMPLE TO USE

HYDROXANIL only requires dissolving in hot water and adding to the developing bath.

It can be added at any pH range from 5 to 8, and will operate at any temperature from 100° to 140° F.

M

355 V

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with

HYDROXANIL

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You'll Have a New and Better Onyxsan Soon!

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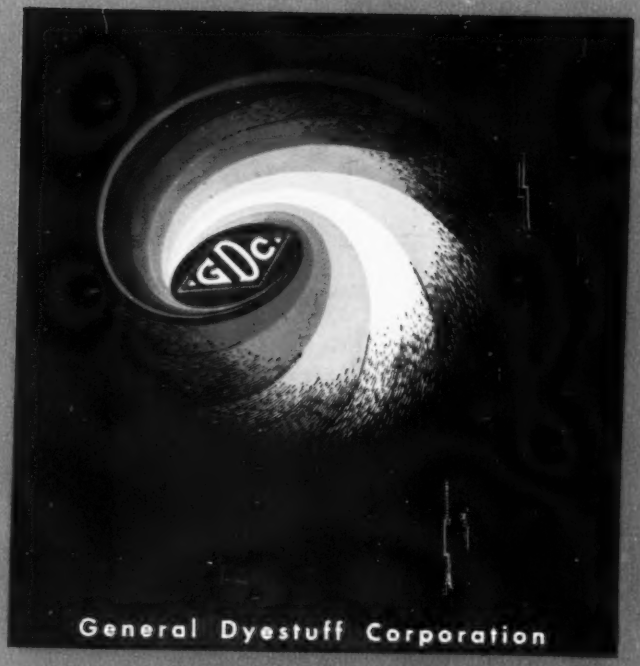
onyx CHEMICALS FOR DYEING AND FINISHING


GDc
General Dyestuff Corporation

Better Rayon with These Hooker Chemicals

Chemists who have worked to improve rayon production have learned that they can depend upon the high quality of Hooker Caustic Soda. Because of its continued dependability, Hooker Caustic Soda has retained its popularity in the Rayon Industry over the years.

These same high standards are upheld in all Hooker Chemicals. The ever increasing use of Hooker Rayon Chemicals testifies to the confidence users have learned they can place in Hooker products.

Here are five of the Hooker Chemicals that are helping in the manufacture of viscose rayon. The consistent high purity of these Hooker Chemicals lightens your work and enables you to turn out uniformly high quality products.

PRODUCT	*DESCRIPTION*	*USE*
Caustic Soda	Specially refined for Rayon Industry. Impurities carefully controlled. In solutions of 50% and 73% concentration.	Mercerizing pulp to form alkali cellulose having *reproduceable solution viscosity.*
Liquid Chlorine	Light orange liquid or greenish yellow gas of uniform high quality.	Treating process water. Preparation of hypochlorite bleaching solutions.
Lauryl Pyridinium Chloride	A mottled tan semi-solid. Solubility in water is 60 gms per 100 gms of water.	As a cationic detergent to keep spinerettes* clean. Wetting and cleaning agent for textile fibers. As a leveling agent and color modifier in dyeing.
Sodium Sulfide	A light yellow colored solid relatively free from iron and other heavy metal salts.	In desulfurizing rayon yarn. Manufacture of dyes.
Sodium Sulfhydrate	A light yellow colored solid of high purity and negligible metal content.	For preparation of desulfurizing bath. Manufacture of dyes.

Data sheets and samples of Hooker chemicals will be sent when requested on your letterhead. Send also for Hooker General Products List which contains information on nearly one hundred Hooker chemicals, many of which have a wide application in the textile field.

**This use is controlled by U. S. Patent Number 2,125,031.*

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"NO INCREASE IN PRICE"

This follows a policy of continual price reductions over the past 15 years and today, despite largely increased wage and raw material costs, our price is one-third its original level.

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New plants are under construction and more capacity will be available next year.

National Aniline is America's oldest and largest producer of synthetic organic detergents. National Aniline developed America's first stable synthetic organic detergent NACCONOL NR, today the most widely used. Our unmatched technical experience in this field and unequalled production facilities are at your service.

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WOOL { Styled by Crestlee / Shrinkage-controlled with *Lanaset** RESIN

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LANASET Resin is now proving itself in sportswear and other apparel offered by leading stores. Why not let it give your woolens the potent sales appeal of washability? Our Technical Staff will gladly advise you on its application.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. †Trade-mark of American Cyanamid Company

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TEXTILE RESIN DEPARTMENT
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A Merry Christmas And A Happy New Year

PROCTER & GAMBLE

Mt. Storm Park, Cincinnati

It's the "Crown" Tested Amber Light for Kenville's New Print Fabric!

Into the spotlight . . . the *Amber* spotlight . . . steps Kenville's accomplished linen-type weave in spun rayon. It's worthy of the honor too, because to attain it, its every dye lot has had to pass strict laboratory tests!

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Strict CROWN Tests qualified the new fabric for its Amber Light role. It is hand washable . . . resistant to sunlight . . . atmospheric fading . . . crocking. And its seam slippage and tensile strength are better than required. Thus, another CROWN Tested star is born!

Give Your Fabric a Helping Hand

A dependable prediction of serviceability is a great help in planning a successful debut for your fabric. May we bring you that prediction, at your earliest convenience?

No. 82 of a series from our files on the CROWN* Tested Plan

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NEW INFORMATIVE LABELING—CONSUMER SATISFACTION

Under the three tag system . . .
DRY CLEAN ONLY
WASHABLE
HAND WASHABLE
RED DISC for fabrics that . . . dry cleaned only
GREEN DISC for washable fabrics
AMBER DISC for hand washable fabrics

"Crown" Tested Rayon Fabric

A better way to buy rayon fabrics—This identification is awarded only to fabrics containing CROWN Rayon, after they have passed the CROWN Tests for serviceability. Samples of every dye lot of fabric have been tested against minimum requirements set and maintained by

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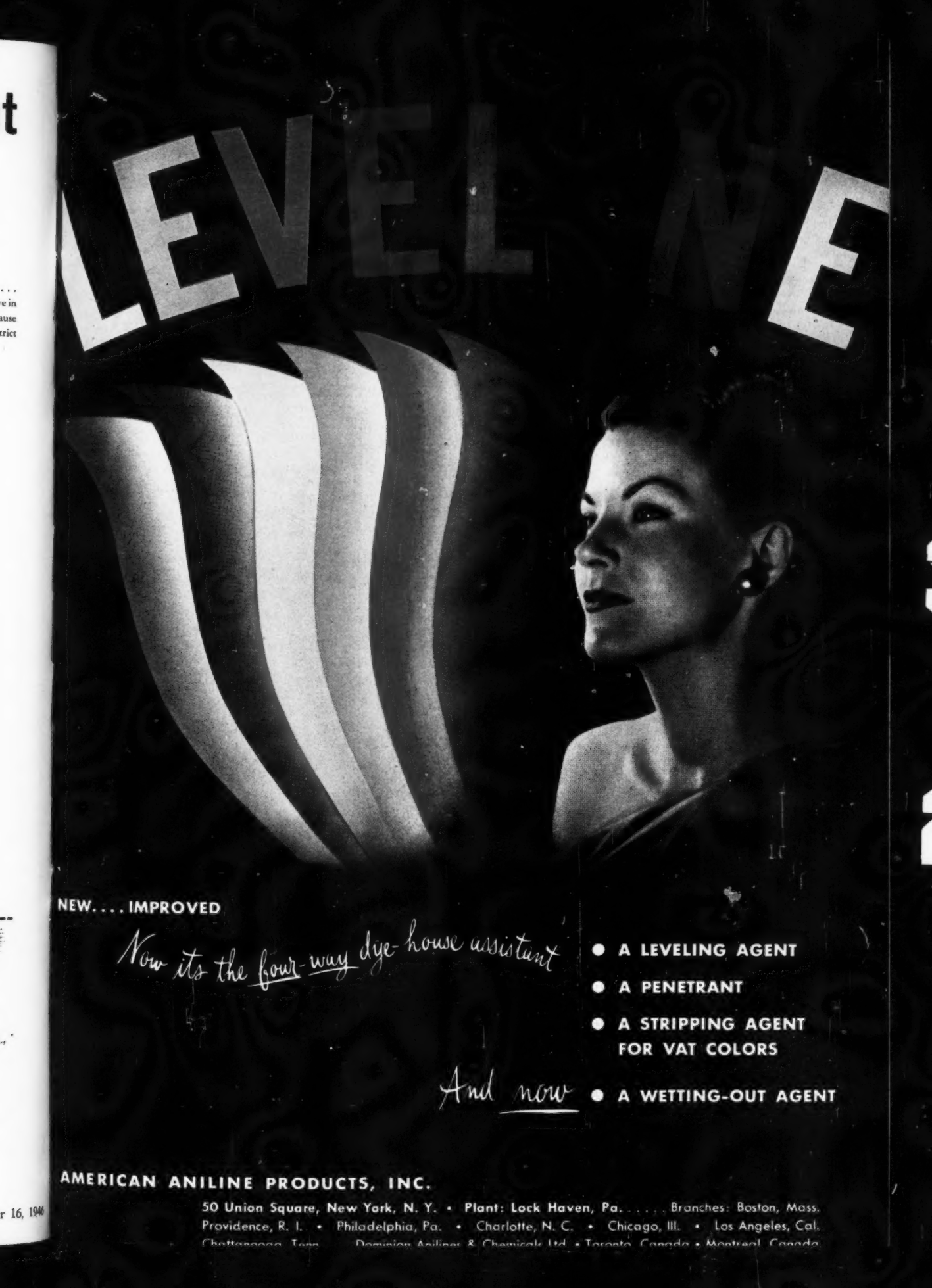
America's largest producer of rayon

Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1; Charlotte; Cleveland; Philadelphia; Providence; Washington; Wilmington.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NEW.... IMPROVED
Now its the four-way dye-house assistant
And now
● A LEVELING AGENT
● A PENETRANT
● A STRIPPING AGENT FOR VAT COLORS
● A WETTING-OUT AGENT
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Laurel Nylon Finishes for speedier processing, improved hosiery quality.

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Laurel Ruxite Coning Oils for superior lubrication, greater pliability, fewer breaks, higher winding efficiency.

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Laurel Wool Oils for maximum lubrication.

Laurel Wool Scouring Compounds for speedier detergent action, cleaner, more even systems, cleaner, softer, lustier wool.

Laurel Special Finishes, Water Repellents, Mildewproofing and Flameproofing Compounds.

soaps, oils, finishes

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Seal Brown yields a deep Brown at low cost and is of good all-around fastness.

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Annual Processing Review Number

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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DECEMBER 16, 1946

VOLUME 35 NUMBER 25

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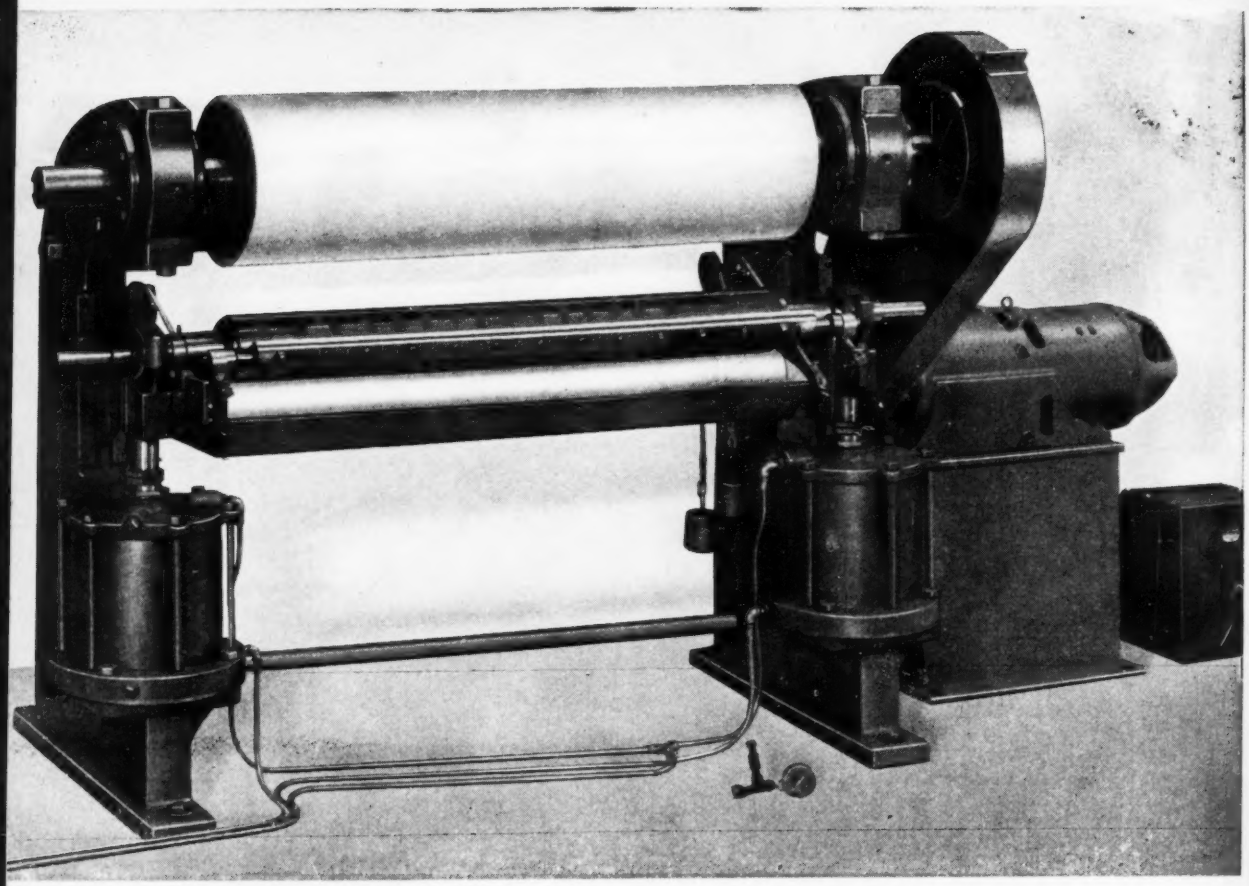

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High Speed Printing of Single Color Patterns

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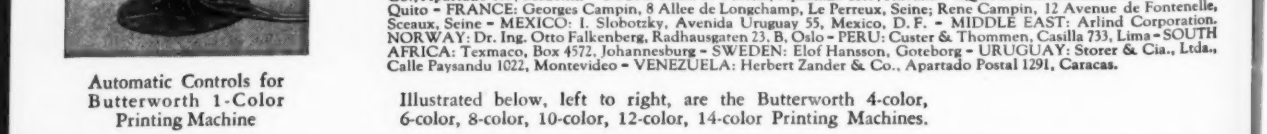
Illustrated below, left to right, are the Butterworth 4-color, 6-color, 8-color, 10-color, 12-color, 14-color Printing Machines.



Annual Processing Review Number

AMERICAN

DYESTUFF REPORTER

VOLUME 35 | DECEMBER 16, 1946 | NUMBER 25

Alphabetical List of New Products

Developed Since November, 1945

DYESTUFFS AND PIGMENTS • TEXTILE CHEMICALS • EQUIPMENT

WITH the cooperation of manufacturers of dyestuffs, textile chemicals, and wet processing and laboratory equipment, we have prepared the accompanying list of products which, it is understood, have been placed on the market or further developed since November, 1945. The list of products has been subdivided according to the classification mentioned and the individual products are listed in alphabetical order. The name of the manufacturer, in an abbreviated form, appears directly below the name of the product. In many cases the abbreviated name of the manufacturer will immediately indicate to the reader the full name of the company. However, appearing below we have listed alphabetically the key name of the manufacturer together with the complete firm name and address.

We have tried to make this list as complete and accurate as possible but there may be some unintentional omissions or errors. If so, we shall be pleased to have such matters called to our attention immediately. We have depended upon the manufacturers to supply us with a complete list of their new products together with information concerning them. The properties claimed for these products are those claimed by the manufacturers. The information which we have published is necessarily in brief form inasmuch as lack of space prohibits the publication of complete details concerning any product. We hope, however, that the information as it appears is sufficiently comprehensive to give the reader a specific idea of the properties and intended uses of the product.

Key to Manufacturers' Names

AA & E—American Aniline & Extract Co., Venango & F Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

AAP—American Aniline Products, Inc., 50 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

AC-INDUSTRIAL—Industrial Chemicals Division, American Cyanamid Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

AC-RESIN—Textile Resin Department, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

ALROSE—Alrose Chemical Co., Box 1294, Providence 1, R. I.

ALTHOUSE—Althouse Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.

ARIDYE—Aridye Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J.

ARKANSAS—Arkansas Company, Inc., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN—Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., 55 Canal Street, Providence, R. I.

ATCO—Atlantic Chemical Co., Inc., 2072 Smith Street, Centredale 11, R. I.

BIRCH—Birch Brothers, Inc., 32 Kent Street, Somerville, Mass.

BRISTOL—The Bristol Company, Waterbury 91, Conn.

BURK-SCHIER—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

CALCO—Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

CARBIDE AND CARBON—Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

CIBA—Ciba Company, Inc., Greenwich & Morton Sts., New York 14, N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH—Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Nevins, Butler & Baltic Sts., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

DePAUL—DePaul Chemical Co., Inc., 44-27 Purvis Street, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

DEXTER—Dexter Chemical Corp., 819 Edgewater Road, New York 59, N. Y.

DOW—Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

duPONT—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

EMERY—Emery Industries, Inc., 4300 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

GEIGY—Geigy Company, Inc., 89 Barclay Street, New York 8, N. Y.
GENERAL—General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson Street, New York 14, N. Y.
GLYCO—Glyco Products Co., 26 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
HART—Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.
JACQUES WOLF—Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.
L & N—Leeds & Northrup Co., 4901 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.
MAYWOOD—Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N. J.
MONSANTO—Monsanto Chemical Co., Merrimac Division, 140 Federal Street, Boston 10, Mass.
MYLES—Myles Salt Co., Ltd., 1112 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N. C.
NATIONAL—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
NOPCO—National Oil Products Co., First and Essex Streets, Harrison, N. J.
NOVA—Nova Chemical Corp., 147 Waverly Place, New York 14, N. Y.
NUODEX—Nuodex Products Co., 312 Division Street, Elizabeth F, N. J.
NYANZA—Nyanza Color & Chemical Co., 215 Water Street, New York, N. Y.
ONYX—Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City 2, N. J.
REFINED—Refined Products Corp., Page and Newark Aves., Lyndhurst, N. J.
RICHMOND—Richmond Oil, Soap & Chemical Co., 1041-43 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia 25, Pa.
ROYCE—Royce Chemical Co., Carlton Hill, N. J.
SANDOZ—Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., 61 Van Dam Street, New York 13, N. Y.
SCHOLLER—Scholler Brothers, Inc., Collins & Westmoreland Sts., Philadelphia 34, Pa.
SONNEBORN—L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
STANDARD FABRICATORS—Standard Fabricators, Inc., 355 Walton Ave., New York 51, N. Y.
ULTRA—Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., Wood and Shady Sts., Paterson, N. J.
VIRGINIA—Virginia Smelting Co., West Norfolk, Va.
WARWICK—Warwick Chemical Co., Division, Sun Chemical Corp., West Warwick, R. I.
WESTVACO—Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp., 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Dyestuffs and Pigments

Algol Printing Yellow GCA Extra Paste Fine
(General)

Represents General's printing brand of the well-known vat dye Algol Yellow GC. Being especially prepared for printing, the product is said to be in excellent condition representing a smooth non-settling, non-drying, well dispersed paste which fixes very well and which can be applied in application or discharge printing on either cotton or rayon or other cellulosic fibers.

Algosol Golden Yellow IGK-CF
(General)

A water soluble leuco-ester of the vat dye Indanthrene Golden Yellow GKA. When applied in either dyeing or printing the product is said to produce shades and fastness properties corresponding to those of the vat dye. It represents an orange colored grit-free, non-dusting powder of good stability in substance as well as in solution. It may be developed with neutral steam or acid fumes within 2-5 minutes and according to the usual wet developing methods.

Algosol Orange H R
(General)

A water soluble leuco-ester of the vat dye Algol Orange RF. When applied in dyeing or printing it is said to produce shades and fastness properties corresponding to those of the vat dyestuff. It is easily developed in neutral or acid ageing and according to the usual wet developing methods. It can be resisted white with Rongalite CX. The product may be printed alongside Rapidogens.

Algosol Pink I R Extra
(General)

A water soluble leuco-ester of the vat dye Indanthrene Brilliant Pink R. When applied either in dyeing or printing it is said to produce shades and fastness properties corresponding to the vat color. It represents a non-dusting, nearly colorless powder with good stability in substance as well as in solution. Developing can be carried out in neutral steam or acid fumes within 2-5 minutes and according to the usual wet developing methods. It can be printed alongside Rapidogens.

Algosol Scarlet H B
(General)

A water soluble leuco-ester of the equivalent vat dye. When applied either in dyeing or printing it is said to produce shades and fastness properties corresponding to the vat color. It is a non-dusting, nearly colorless powder with good stability in substance as well as in solution. It can be printed alongside Rapidogens, mordant and vat colors.

Algosol Yellow GCA
(General)

A water soluble leuco-ester of the vat dye Algol Yellow. When applied in dyeing or printing it is said to produce shades and fastness properties corresponding to those of the vat dyestuff. The product has fairly good fastness to light and good washing and chlorine fastness properties. It may be developed according to all the usual processes. In direct printing the best development is obtained with the chlorate steam process. When working according to the nitrite process, better color yield is obtained by giving the material a short steaming before developing.

Amalan Yellow GRL
Amalan Orange GL
Amalan Blue GGL
(AAP)

These are acid-chromiferous dyes possessing the same desirable resistance to normal color destroying agents as applied to wool and other animal fibers as well as to leather and nylon.

Amanil Fast Blue FFG
(AAP)

A new direct blue of sky blue tone for cotton and rayon in all their forms. This bright blue is said to possess very good light fastness in medium shade depths and moderately good wash fastness.

Amanil Fast Grey BL and 2GL
(AAP)

Two new direct dyeing products for cotton and rayon. The Grey BL produces a grey of bluish tone while the Grey 2GL is somewhat more greenish. Both items are said to show good to very good light and washing fastness and are dischargeable in neutral or alkaline medium.

Amanthrene Red Brown Double Powder
(AAP)

An anthraquinone derivative well adapted to the production of deep browns to light tans on cotton and rayon. It is

said to possess very good fastness to light, washing and chlorine.

Amanthrene Yellow A2G Double Paste
(AAP)

A clear, rather greenish shade of vat yellow well adapted to the printing and dyeing of cotton and rayon in their various forms. The product is said to show very good fastness to the usual color destroying agents.

Aridye* Red 4325
(Aridye)

A concentrated pigment color for use in printing cotton, rayon, and other fabrics by the water-in-oil emulsion process. It produces bright, bluish red shades said to possess excellent fastness to laundering, dry cleaning, and perspiration. This new pigment color is particularly recommended by the manufacturers for use where excellent fastness to light is required, even light shades withstanding 100 hours' exposure in the Fade-Ometer without change.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Artisil Direct Yellow G
(Sandoz)

An acetate yellow said to possess very good dyeing properties both for acetate and nylon. It is further said to have very good fastness to perspiration and sublimation. It is also reputed to have good fastness to washing which makes it of particular interest to dyers of hosiery. To those who dye and scour nylon in the same bath, this color will be found very interesting in that it gives full strength under these conditions.

Benzo Brown D 3 G A
(General)

A straight direct dyestuff which produces bright yellowish shades of brown. It is said to level well, to have good solubility, to exhaust at a slow to medium rate and to be well dischargeable. The product is applicable wherever direct colors are used on cotton, rayon and other vegetable fibers in the various forms. It is particularly well suited for padding.

Brilliant Alizarine Milling Blue 2RL
(Sandoz)

The latest addition to this group of bright fast colors. It has a rich, royal blue shade which is said to possess excellent fastness to both mill and wearing requirements. It is similar in nearly all properties to the former Brilliant Alizarine Milling Blue BL, both of which have "men's wear" fastness without the need of chrome. The color is reported to have good neutral dyeing properties as well as being suitable for use with chrome dyes by all chrome methods. According to the manufacturer, the rich, royal blue tone of this color should make it of considerable interest for the manufacture of decoration yarns and high color effects in men's wear, bathing suits and other knit goods, as well as a bright component for worsted piece goods.

Calcodur Blue RBL Conc.
(Calco)

A new direct full shade blue, which is said to have very good light fastness both before and after resin treatment. It is recommended by the manufacturers for use on viscose or cotton and can be used in combination with Calcodur Sky Blue FL Double to produce a full range of blue shades suitable for resin aftertreatment.

Calcodur Sky Blue FL Double
(Calco)

A new bright, green shade direct blue which is said to be very fast to light, both before and after resin treatment. It is recommended by the manufacturers for use on both viscose and cotton, piece goods, yarn or raw stock.

Calcodur Violet 4RL
(Calco)

A new addition to the Calcodur series of direct colors said to possess superior light fastness. It is used to produce red shade violets on both cotton and rayon.

Calcochrome Alizarine Gray 2BLS
(Calco)

An improved wool dye said to possess superior fastness to light and water spotting. It is intended for use in the production of seasonal gray shades and as a shading color for buffs, tans and taupes. It is recommended by the manufacturers for automotive and upholstery fabrics because of a high degree of fastness to light and water spotting. It is said to be equally suitable in union, acid or chrome formulations for apparel fabrics. It is stated that when applied from a neutral bath, its superior exhaustion properties give greater color value than normally obtained.

Calcofast Wool Blue 2G
(Calco)

A very bright green blue metallized azo dye of extremely good level dyeing properties. Its uses include ladies' dress goods, men's wear, bathing suits, athletic wear and oriental rugs and carpets.

Calcofast Wool Bordeaux RB Conc.*
(Calco)

A new metallized azo color said to be outstanding among the bordeaux and clarets in brightness, light fastness and fastness to sea water and sea water spotting. It is said to give excellent color value when used alone and as a base for reds, cardinals, crimson, maroons and bordeaux. In addition to normal uses, it is of particular interest for steamship and airplane fabrics, seashore carpets, upholstery, beach apparel and bathing suits.

* Pat. No. 2,366,633.

Calcosol Brown BR
(Calco)

An anthraquinone vat color producing chocolate brown shades, said to possess excellent fastness properties. Fastness to light and weather is said to be outstanding. It is stated that it maintains its shade well in artificial light and that it is superior to other types of vat browns in this respect. It is said to exhibit good level dyeing properties and to build up well. It is recommended by the manufacturers for any purpose that calls for excellent fastness and particularly for sport shirts, slacks, smocks, work clothing, etc.

Calcosol Copper Brown Paste
(Calco)

A new anthraquinone vat color, producing a pleasing red brown. It is recommended by the manufacturers for cotton or viscose. It is said to be especially good as a shading color for dusty roses, grays and light to medium shade browns. It is suitable for towels, automotive fabrics, work clothes and various other vat color applications.

Calcosol Gray 2G Double Paste*
(Calco)

A new anthraquinone vat dye equally suitable for piece or package dyeing. This color is said to possess exceptional fastness to light, chlorine, and water spotting, and to have outstanding level dyeing properties. It is useful not only as a base for grays, but also as an excellent shading color for blues, greens and mole shades.

* Patent Applied for.

Calcosol Navy Blue Paste
(Calco)

A new anthraquinone navy blue vat color which is said to exhibit a very clear green shade which builds up in full shades without bronzing. It is suitable for cotton and viscose for all types of applications.

Calcotone Pigment Pastes
(Calco)

Calcotone Yellow G Paste

Calcotone Yellow M. Paste
Calcotone Orange R Paste
Calcotone Red 3B Paste
Calcotone Pink FF Paste
Calcotone Scarlet Y Paste
Calcotone Violet R Paste
Calcotone Blue G Paste
Calcotone Blue R Paste
Calcotone Green G Paste
Calcotone Green M Paste
Calcotone Brown M Paste
Calcotone Red Brown DK Paste
Calcotone Brown BB Paste
Calcotone Black Paste
Calcotone White T Paste

Calcotone Pigment Pastes are stabilized aqueous dispersions of pigments for general use with various water-soluble binders. These colors are being used for low cost printing of cotton and specialty textile lines where pigment colors are required, such as jute, rayon, glass fiber, mixed fibers, asbestos and paper. They are also recommended by the manufacturers for the printing of fabrics which are to be coated with vinyl resins.

Cellitazol BNF Extra Soluble
(General)

A soluble developed black for acetate rayon. It has excellent solubility, does not tar or foam and is non-dusting. Full, bloomy shades of black can be obtained which are said to possess good fastness to light, water washing and crocking, very good fastness to hot pressing, dry cleaning, sublimation and atmospheric fading and fairly good fastness to perspiration. It can also be applied to nylon where deep jet blacks are obtained, greener than the shades produced on acetate rayon.

Celliton Fast Black BTNA
(General)

A dispersed, non-dusting direct dyeing black, of interest for producing full blacks and as a base for greys on acetate rayon and on nylon. This product is also said to be ideally suited for garment dyeing.

Chloramine Copper Red 5BL
(Sandoz)

It is stated that this new bright red dyestuff should be of interest to dyers of rayon piece goods because of its excellent dyeing properties, stability to urea formaldehyde, and very good fastness to light, direct, or with this anti-crease treatment. It also is said to have good fastness to prespiration. Also of interest is its good white discharge, either neutral or alkaline. Its fastness to washing is reported to be sufficient for white discharge goods. As the name implies, it may be aftertreated with copper sulfate with an increase in both light and wash fastness.

Chromacyl* Pink B
(duPont)

An extremely level dyeing metalized type chrome color particularly suited to dyeing woolen piece goods as well as wool in other forms. It is slightly bluer than Chromacyl Pink N and possesses the same good application and fastness properties, said to be very fast to dry cleaning, perspiration, fulling and cold and salt water spotting. It is recommended by the manufacturers for bathing suits, women's dress goods and sportswear.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Cibacete Yellow GBA
(Ciba)

A new acetate rayon color that is said to have good dyeing properties and to have good light fastness. It is stated that this color is especially suitable for dyeing nylon, on which it has excellent light fastness.

Cibacete Yellow 5GN
(Ciba)

A new acetate rayon color that is said to be distinguished for its very good fastness to sublimation and by its good fastness to light, washing and water. It is not dischargeable, but is suitable for direct printing.

Coprantine Colors
Coprantine Yellow Brown GLL
Coprantine Brown GRLL
Coprantine Brown 6RLL
Coprantine Black Brown GL
Coprantine Pure Blue 4GLL
Coprantine Blue 3RLL
Coprantine Navy Blue CBLL
Coprantine Navy Blue C3RLL
Coprantine Red GG
Coprantine Red BLL
Coprantine Green G
Coprantine Green 5GLL
Coprantine Green 3GLL
Coprantine Bordeaux BGL
Coprantine Bordeaux CBLL
Coprantine Bordeaux 2BLL
Coprantine Bordeaux 2RLL
(Ciba)

New colors added to the Coprantine series of aftertreated direct dyestuffs for dyeing cotton, rayon, and staple fiber in shades said to be fast to light, water and washing. These colors are said to be especially adaptable to spun rayon fabrics on which it is difficult to meet demands for both light and wash fastness. They are not sufficiently dischargeable to be used as ground shades for prints.

Diagen* Red AFR
(duPont)

This new stabilized azoic color produces bright bluish shades of red and is suitable for printing both cotton and rayon. It is noticeably brighter than Diagen Red AR and possesses slightly better fastness to washing both with and without chlorine. It is said to have very good fastness to dry cleaning, pressing and dry crocking. It is stated that Diagen Red AFR is easy to apply and develops with great facility. It is a very finely ground, grit-free product which can be made into a stock solution and used over a considerable period of time without decomposition.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Diazamine Fast Scarlet GL
(Sandoz)

A very brilliant scarlet for cotton and rayon said to possess exceptional fastness to light for developed colors, rating 3-4-4 on cotton and 4-4-5-5 on rayon. Another feature is its good white discharge on cotton or rayon which, coupled with its good fastness to washing, should make it of interest for the dyeing of dischargeable grounds for the print trade. It is also reported to be quite stable to anti-crease treatment which further improves its light fastness.

Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 5BLN Extra CF
(General)

A direct dyestuff which upon diazotizing and subsequent coupling with Developer AMS or with beta naphtol yields fairly bright shades of bluish scarlet with good wet fastness and good to very good dischargeability. Thus the product is said to be especially suitable for dischargeable grounds, yarns and threads and other purposes where its good properties can come into play. Being sufficiently free from accessory copper and manganese, it is suitable for application to material to be rubberized. The product, furthermore, has the desirable advantage of being a non-dusting form.

Erio Chromal Grey 2GL Conc.
(Geigy)

Produces bluish shades of grey said to possess excellent light resistance and to hold true to shade in artificial light. It can be dyed top chrome, bottom chrome, and metachrome, with best results secured by the last named method.

Erio Chrome Brilliant Green GL
(Geigy)

Produces outstanding and attractive self shades of bright green and is also adaptable for use in combination with other fast chrome colors. It is said to possess exceptionally good fastness to light, fulling and potting, as well as good all around general fastness.

Fast Light Yellow GGXN Conc. CF
(General)

A level dyeing, fast to light yellow

yielding bright shades of a greenish yellow. The product is particularly well adapted for the dyeing of ladies' dress goods, carpets, carpet yarns, upholstery materials and for all purposes where light fastness and level dyeing are the primary requirements.

Fast Red Salt ITRN
(General)

The stable diazo compound of Fast Red ITR Base. As is the case with all Fast Color Salts, its use greatly simplifies and facilitates the preparation of the developing liquor. When coupled with Naphtol AS-ITR, bright bluish red shades are obtained which are said to possess exceptionally good fastness properties. It is stated that this combination in medium and heavier shades can be ranked on a level with vat colors in fastness. It may be applied, therefore, to materials which must possess excellent fastness to light and weather, such as awning and drapery fabrics, while its very good fastness to washing, boiling caustic soda and chlorine make it suitable for colored bleached goods and all woven multi-colored materials. It produces a faster to light pink than any other Naphtol AS combination.

Fast Scarlet Salt RN
(General)

The stabilized diazo compound of Fast Scarlet RC Base. As is the case with all Fast Color Salts, its use greatly simplifies and facilitates the preparation of the developing liquor. Because of its good solubility (2 lbs. in one gallon) it is applicable to all types of dyeing equipment. It is intended primarily for the production of bright scarlet to bluish red shades, which are said to possess good fastness to light, fairly good fastness to chlorine, very good fastness to washing and good fastness to hot pressing. The method of developing depends on the equipment available and the naphtol employed.

Fastusol Brown LRTA CF
(General)

A straight direct dyestuff which produces bright shades of brown said to possess good fastness to light on cotton, and very good to excellent fastness on rayon. In addition, it possesses excellent stability to anti-crease finishes. With regard to physical and dyeing properties, it is a non-dusting form with fairly good solubility. It exhausts at a fairly rapid rate, requiring only small amounts of salt to obtain a good exhaust. It covers dead cotton fairly well, and being sufficiently free from copper and manganese can be used for the dyeing of material which is to be rubberized.

Gycolan Red GRL
(Geigy)

A new addition to the metallized dyestuff series. It is said to be interesting as a self shade and for use in combination with the other Gycolan colors. It is also adaptable to the printing of chlorinated wool.

Gycolan Violet Brown BL
(Geigy)

A new addition to the metallized series possessing the same general working qualities of that range of acid chromiferous dyestuffs. A reddish shade of brown is produced that is said to be excellent for use as a base for brown shades.

Indanthrene Blue BFP Double Paste
(General)

A new straight Indanthrene Blue BCS brand which is manufactured and standardized in such a manner that it gives greater speed of reduction and thus is particularly well suited for application by the pigment padding process on cotton piece goods. It is equally applicable in all other branches of vat dyeing on cotton, rayon and in general, on vegetable fibers in all their various forms.

Indanthrene Direct Black CHF Paste
(General)

A direct dyeing vat color which produces shades of black said to possess very good fastness properties. It is suitable for the dyeing of cotton, rayon and linen in their various forms, and can also be applied to piece goods either by the pigment padding process or by the continuous reduced method.

Indanthrene Golden Yellow GKA Double Paste Fine
(General)

This straight vat dye is being used in dyeing and printing particularly on account of its bright golden shade. It is in a finely dispersed paste form of medium consistency, free from grit and having good fixation, is well suited for application printing on cotton and rayon and is also satisfactory for discharging styles.

Indanthrene Printing Brown RD Paste Fine
(General)

General's printing modification of Indanthrene Brown R. It is a finely dispersed, non-settling, grit free form well suited for printing. The product fixes well and is said to produce shades with very good fastness properties. It possesses excellent light fastness and is, thus, well suited for the printing of draperies, upholstery and other fabrics where superior light fastness is demanded.

Indanthrene Yellow GKR Double Paste
(General)

A new addition to General's vat dyestuffs, produces bright shades of yellow, greener in cast than those obtained with Indanthrene Yellow G. The product should, therefore, be of interest since bright Indanthrene yellows with a greenish cast are few in number. It can be applied to cotton, rayon and other vegetable fibers in their various forms and is also suitable for the dyeing of spun rayon-wool blends.

Interchem† Acetate Blue B
(Aridye)

A highly dispersed dye for cellulose acetate rayon and nylon. On both fibers it produces a bright blue shade with a slight greenish cast. It can be employed as a self-shade and for producing compound shades. It can be applied on either jigs or boxes. It is not dischargeable with zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, but can be employed for application printing in light and medium shades.

† Trade Name.

Interchem† Acetate Orange GL
(Aridye)

A highly dispersed dye for acetate rayon and nylon. When on acetate rayon, it produces an orange shade. On nylon, the shade is a bright scarlet. When diazotized and developed with BON, it turns to rubine. It can be employed as a self-shade and for producing compound shades, and is especially useful for producing browns. This dye can be applied on either jigs or boxes. In light shades it is dischargeable with zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate. It is not recommended for application printing.

† Trade Name.

Interchem† Acetate Orange 4R
(Aridye)

A highly dispersed dye for cellulose acetate rayon and nylon. When dyed on acetate rayon, it produces a reddish orange shade. On nylon, the shade is scarlet. It can be employed as a self-shade and for producing compound shades. This dye can be applied on either jigs or boxes. In light and medium shades it is dischargeable to a clear white with zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate. It is suitable also for application printing.

† Trade Name.

Interchem† Acetate Scarlet B
(Aridye)

A highly dispersed dye for both cellulose acetate rayon and nylon. When dyed on acetate rayon, it produces a scarlet shade. On nylon, the shade is bluish red. It can be employed as a self-shade and for

producing compound shades. This dye can be applied either on jigs or boxes. In light and medium shades it is dischargeable with zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate. It is suitable also for application printing although it sublimes slightly.

† Trade Name.

Interchem† Acetate Yellow G
(Aridye)

A highly dispersed dye for both cellulose acetate rayon and nylon. When dyed on acetate rayon, it produces a bright yellow shade with a slight greenish cast. On nylon, the shade is slightly redder. It can be employed as a self-shade and for producing compound shades. This dye can be applied either on jigs or boxes. It is dischargeable with zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate. It is suitable for application printing in concentrations up to 2 per cent.

† Trade Name.

Katigen Tan K
(General)

A sulfur dye which produces olive tan shades with good properties. It is useful as a base for various olive drab shades. It is said to possess good fastness to light which is noticeably improved by a chrome and bluestone aftertreatment. However, such a treatment changes the shade distinctly redder and duller. The product has good wet fastness and very good fastness to cross dyeing. Because of its good leveling property and good solubility (6 ozs. per gallon) it is suitable for use in jig and package dyeing.

Kiton Eosine GC
(Ciba)

A level dyeing acid color that is said to have good light fastness and to produce clear bright shades of red on wool.

Metomega Chrome Grey 2GL*
(Sandoz)

The latest addition to this line of metachrome dyeing colors. This new greenish grey has similar dyeing and fastness properties to the other Metomega chrome colors in this group. In combination with Metomega Chrome Brown RLL —3GL, Metomega Chrome Orange ML or Metomega Chrome Yellow ME, mode shades can be obtained which are said to possess top fastness to light, fulling and perspiration. Likewise, it is said to be outstanding in its fastness to decatizing. It will dye by all chrome methods but is especially adapted to the quicker and simpler metachrome method. It is stated that it should be found very valuable for the dyeing of raw stock, worsted top, yarns and piece goods for men's wear and other fabrics where maximum fastness is required.

* Patent Applied for.

Metomega Chrome Green BLL*
(Sandoz)

This addition to the well known line of metachrome dyeing colors is reported to have extreme fastness to light, fulling, carbonizing and perspiration. It is stated that practical mill tests prove it exceptionally fast to decatizing and potting. Like the other colors in this group, it dyes extremely level on tippy wool. According to the manufacturer, the high fastness ratings should make it a very valuable color for the dyeing of wool in all forms for use in high grade men's wear as well as automobile and upholstery fabrics.

* Patent Applied for.

Napthol AS-GR
(General)

A valuable addition to General's series of Naphtol AS compounds for the production of fast shades on cotton and rayon by coupling with Fast Color Salts or diazotized Fast Color Bases. It is particularly of interest because it yields green shades in combination with several developers. At present, it is the only AS compound which produces green shades.

National Erie Brown RLO
(National)

A level dyeing direct dye said to give excellent unions on cotton-silk or cotton-rayon materials. It discharges to a good white, particularly when dyed on rayon. It is said to possess fair fastness to light and washing, and good fastness to perspiration and rubbing.

National Erie Brown RLY
(National)

A level dyeing direct dye yielding orange-brown shades on cotton, rayon or silk. On unions containing wool or silk, the animal fiber is dyed appreciably heavier than the cotton. It is said to produce excellent unions on cotton- Bemberg-material. It is stated that it possesses moderate fastness to washing and light, fair fastness to perspiration and light, and good fastness to alkalies and hot pressing.

National Erie Fast Red R
(National)

This product is said to dissolve easily, level well and yield excellent unions on cotton-wool or cotton-rayon materials, leaving acetate rayon practically unstained. It is stated that its full bluish-red shades possess fair fastness to light, perpiration and washing, good fastness to acids, and very good fastness to alkalies and rubbing.

National Solantine Violet RLL
(National)

An easily soluble direct dye of good resistance to metals. It yields bright reddish-violet shades said to be of very good light fastness on cotton or rayon. It is stated that it is a very satisfactory dye for the paper industry for beater dyeing bleached pulp and rag stock.

National Sulfindone Printing Blue 2R Paste
(National)

A fine, homogeneous, non-drying paste said to possess excellent working properties. It produces reddish-blue shades intermediate in fastness between the direct and vat dyes. It requires less alkali and sodium sulfoxylate formaldehyde than the average vat dye. It is satisfactory as regards non-staining of copper print rollers.

National Sulfur Yellow RCF
(National)

A new sulfur dye having the same general good fastness qualities of National Sulfur Yellow SCF but being much redder in shade. An aftertreatment with chrome and copper gives an even redder and duller shade with increased fastness to light and washing.

Novacel Colors
(Nova)

Novacel Colors present a new approach to the process of dyeing and finishing, offering a complete range of pastel shades on piece goods of natural or synthetic fibers and mixtures. It is claimed that Novacel Colors give uniform level dyeings with no exhaustion of dye bath and attendant shading, and possess extreme fastness to light, gas fading, dry cleaning, wet and dry crocking, laundering and wet processing chemicals. Novacel Colors can be very simply applied at ordinary room temperature on machines of the conventional type and are applied to piece goods in one dyeing and finishing operation, with a saving of processing time and cost. Novacel Colors are not damaged by subsequent finishing treatment.

The following Novacel Colors are offered:

Novacel Yellow GCN
Novacel Orange GN
Novacel Pink FN
Novacel Red BF
Novacel Brown DN
Novacel Blue BN
Novacel Brilliant Green DJ
Novacel Red Violet RB
Novacel Gray DN

Nyasol Fast Blue 2R
(Nyanza)

A new addition to the group of Nyasol fast colors which produces a fairly bright shade of reddish blue dyed in a strongly acid bath. It is stated that it has excellent fastness to light, washing, perspiration

and is suitable for dyeing on woolen piece goods, worsted yarns, etc.

Palatine Fast Claret BNA-CF

(General)

A new metallized acid dye. Like the other members of the Palatine Fast color series it is said to produce in a simple acid dyeing operation, shades which approach chrome colors in fastness properties. It can be applied in all types of dyeing machines to wool in all its different forms as in the piece dyeing of men's suitings and ladies' dress goods, in the dyeing of all types of yarn including weaving yarn, knitting yarn and carpet yarn.

Ponsol* Yellow 3R Paste

(duPont)

A fast-to-light reddish shade of yellow considerably redder than Ponsol Yellow G Double Paste and redder and duller than Ponsol Golden Orange 3G Paste. It is superior to the latter product in light fastness and is recommended by the manufacturers for curtains and awnings as well as other cotton and viscose-process rayon materials such as drapery and upholstery fabrics, dress goods and sportswear. This color is also said to exhibit good fastness to washing, chlorine, peroxide and crocking. In addition, it is said to possess good level-dyeing characteristics, to have a medium rate of exhaust and that it can be applied in all types of dyeing equipment. Because of its stability it is recommended for dyeing mixed fiber materials at a lower pH in the Multi-Lap Continuous Processing Machine by the soda ash booster method. It is not recommended for printing.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Pontachrome* Brown CEB

(duPont)

This new addition to the line of duPont chrome colors for wool is recommended by the manufacturers primarily for the dyeing of rawstock and worsted tops for men's wear. It is considerably yellower in shade than duPont Chromate Brown EBN. The color is said to be very fast to fulling and may be dyed satisfactorily by any of the usual chrome methods.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Pyrazol Fast Blue 2GLN

(Sandoz)

A new fast to light blue for cotton or rayon which is said to possess excellent fastness to light which is unimpaired when aftertreated with urea formaldehyde. The color is further said to possess excellent dyeing properties building up well in full shades. It is stated that, unlike many fast to light blues, it does not reduce on long boiling which is sometimes necessary on crepes and other fabrics hard to penetrate. It is also reported to have exceptional fastness to washing for a direct color. In union dyeing, wool is only slightly stained at the boil. The color is also rated very good to perspiration and salt water. According to the manufacturer, these superior fastness properties, both with and without anti-crease treatments, should make the color or interest for the dyeing of dress goods, rayon linings, drapery, upholstery fabrics, and yarns for all light fast materials. These, combined with its minimum staining of wool, should also make it of interest for the dyeing of automobile and upholstery fabrics.

Pyrazol Fast Orange 4G

(Sandoz)

A new fast to light orange on the yellow cast said to have very good fastness to light, washing, perspiration, salt water, water spotting, crocking and hot wet pressing. The outstanding feature is reported to be its excellent stability to urea formaldehyde and a fastness to light of 7-8 after this treatment.

Pyrogene Brown 2RCF

(Ciba)

A new sulfur brown that is said to have good fastness properties. It is recommended by the manufacturers for dyeing cotton in all stages of manufacture and offers no application difficulties since it shows good penetration and levels well. It is stated that a desirable feature is that it shows no shade change on after-treatment with bichromate or copper sulfate.

Rapidogen Red Violet RRA

(General)

A stable azoic compound soluble in alkali, which after printing and acid ageing or neutral ageing, develops in the form of an insoluble dyestuff said to possess superior wet-fastness properties. When printed on cotton or rayon it produces bright reddish violet shades characterized by very good fastness to washing, good fastness to chlorine and fairly good to good fastness to light.

Rapidogen Scarlet GG

(General)

A stable azoic compound soluble in alkali which, after printing and developing in acid or vat ageing, develops in the form of an insoluble pigment said to possess superior wet-fastness properties. It is primarily intended for application printing on cotton, and rayon. It yields bright scarlet in full depth and yellowish pinks in cuts. For the latter reason, it should prove to be a desirable addition to General's Rapidogen range.

Rapidogen Yellow GG

(General)

A stable azoic compound soluble in alkali which, after printing and acid ageing, develops in the form of an insoluble dyestuff said to possess superior wet-fastness properties. When printed on cotton or rayon it produces bright greenish yellow shades said to be characterized by good fastness to light, and very good fastness to washing, hot pressing and caustic over-printing, and fairly good fastness to chlorine.

Sulfogene* Brilliant Green J (Pat.)

(duPont)

A new and unique sulfur color said to be particularly suited to dyeing bright, light-fast, jade green shades. It is said to possess generally good fastness to all processing requirements, making it of special interest for use on washable cottons and rayons. It is claimed that its chlorine fastness is superior to other colors of this class since a green tone is maintained even though considerable strength is lost. This color resists air oxidation, and is recommended by the manufacturers for use in the jig, where it exhibits a minimum tendency to build up heavy selvages.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Supernylite Colors

(Althouse)

A new development of fast dyes for nylon, invented to produce superlative color fastness qualities commensurate with the strength and wearing qualities of the nylon fiber.

It is stated that, in medium shades, the Supernylite dyes withstand an exposure of 40 to 300 hours on the Fade-Ometer and a wash fastness of 140° F. to 180° F. in the Launder-Ometer. They dye unions on nylon and wool mixtures said to possess exceptional fastness to both light and fulling. When used in combination with extremely fast cotton or rayon dyes, such as the Superlitefast direct colors, they dye unions on nylon and rayon or cotton mixtures having the utmost fastness to light.

It is claimed that the Supernylite colors are far superior in fastness to the conventional acetate dyes on nylon. It is stated that they are much easier and quicker to apply than chrome colors, since they are simply dyed and rinsed clean. They do not require any aftertreatment or developing.

It is said that an unusual feature of the Supernylite colors is their property of dyeing extremely level in light or pastel shades and also of piling on in heavy percentages to produce dark or full shades with a minimum of dye. The Super-

nylite colors are applicable to nylon stock, yarn or pieces, in all percentages and on all types of dyeing equipment.

Visco Milling Scarlet GFL
(Sandoz)

A new direct dyestuff which, when aftertreated with formaldehyde and acetic acid, is said to yield unusually brilliant shades of good fastness to washing on either cotton or rayon. It is further said to be very stable to aftertreatment with urea formaldehyde, after which its light fastness is not impaired. According to the manufacturer, the very good fastness to washing of this color should make it of interest for the hosiery and knit goods trade. When dyed on rayon waste it has very good fastness to fulling. It also has very good fastness to perspiration. Because of its brightness and good wet fastness, it should be found of interest for the dyeing of bright scarlets on spun rayon and wool mixtures, especially on half-hose and knit goods fabrics.

Textile Chemicals

Aero Brand Softener 953
(AC-Industrial)

A stable softener which is free from tallow and said to be exceedingly stable against development of color and odor.

Aero Brand Softener 957
(AC-Industrial)

A blended softener especially developed for economical use in finishing a wide variety of cotton fabrics.

Aerosol M
(AC-Industrial)

A water soluble quaternary ammonium compound said to possess high bactericidal and germicidal power. It has a phenol coefficient of 400-800 on *Staph. Aur.* at 37° C. It is recommended by the manufacturers as a general sanitizing and disinfecting agent.

Aerotex* Softener H
(Resin-AC)

Mixed cationic and anionic agents. A trade-marked name owned by American Cyanamid Co. for a durable synthetic type textile softener said to be especially suited for use in conjunction with most of the synthetic resin processes because of its compatibility, being equally efficient on wool, cotton or synthetic fibers.

* Trade Mark.

Ahco 1225
(Arnold Hoffman)

An acrylate resin dispersion free from solvents except water. A clear flexible film is deposited. It is recommended by the manufacturers for general impregnation of cotton, rayon and nylon. Its wash resistance is said to be good.

Ahco 1243
(Arnold Hoffman)

An alkyd resin dispersion containing approximately 5 per cent solvent. It is recommended by the manufacturers for backfill work, general binding and as a starch extender.

Ahco 1250
(Arnold Hoffman)

A vinyl resin dispersion containing no solvents. It is said to be an excellent finishing agent for hosiery and general finishing, possessing excellent wash fastness.

Ahcoflex
(Arnold Hoffman)

A combined softener and re-wetting agent. It is said to eliminate two bath operations in Sanforizing.

Algepon VA
(Arkansas)

Recommended by the manufacturers for use as an assistant in stripping or dyeing vat colors. It is added directly to the usual hydrosulfite-caustic soda reducing bath. It retards the reoxidation of the reduced color and holds it in the leuco state longer, thereby permitting removal from the cloth through rinsing during the stripping operation. When used in connection with dyeing, the retarding action of Algepon V A is said to result in the production of a solid and uniform shade.

Alrohydrines
(Alrose)

A series of novel glycerine substitutes suitable for use in vat printing pastes, direct color printing, screen printing, finishing and sizing.

Alromine S
(Alrose)

A quickly soluble substantive anionic softener containing 50 per cent active ingredient.

Anasol
(Commonwealth)

A penetrating and leveling agent of a sulfated ether and an ester base. It is said to be of great value in vat dyeing.

Anthramine
(Arkansas)

A new type dyeing assistant that is said to be highly efficient as a leveler in acid or neutral dyeings on wool. It is stated that it may be used with equally satisfactory results on stock, yarn or piece goods and a solid and uniform shade is achieved with excellent exhaustion of the bath. A substantial increase in color yield may be obtained in some dyeings as well as a reduction in time of the dyeing operation. It is claimed that tippy and blended wool may easily be dyed a solid shade by adding Anthramine to the dye bath and uneven dyeings caused by the condition of the wool are eliminated.

Anti-Static Agent
(Monsanto)

An alkyl phosphate developed for wool lubrication. It is also recommended by the manufacturers as a substitute for glycerine and as an anti-static agent for worsted and cotton spinning. It can be sprayed or applied from a dilute aqueous solution.

Arko Finish A
(Arkansas)

Recommended by the manufacturers for finishing all types of rayon and fine cotton fabrics to produce a soft, smooth-feeling finish. It is said to be highly effective as a softener and is used principally on cloth requiring a very smooth or lubricated finish. It has no tendency toward yellowing white fabrics or the development of offensive odors in the cloth.

Arko Finish NI
(Arkansas)

Said to be a highly efficient softener and finishing agent and may be used with excellent results on cotton, rayon, wool or mixed fiber fabrics in the production of a soft, full-feeling and pleasing finish. It is non-ionic active, and therefore, may be used under all mill conditions or in conjunction with other chemicals or finishes without adverse effect. It is said to possess good stability without tendency toward rancidity or yellowing whites.

Atcofix D
(Atco)

A concentrated and stable solution designed for the fixation of colors to water and bleeding when in the wet state without altering the shade. It will also function to improve fastness of colors to cross dyeing. A simple rinse of sulfur colors will brighten the shade and correct bronzing.

Atco Solvent
(Atco)

A detergent with solvent properties with remarkable wetting, penetrating and dispersing action. It is stated that it is excellent for removing soluble oils, stains and gelatinous materials in boil-off, wets out and disperses pigments in printing, penetrates hardest fibers and seams in dyeing. It can also be used in scouring and fulling and, it is claimed, has been shown to cut fulling time 30 per

cent without increase in cost.

Atcosyn
(Atco)

A synthetic organic detergent in powder form. Chemically it is classified as an aryl alkyl amide sulfonate, and, it is claimed, will provide excellent cleansing or scouring, without the troubles that occur when soap is used. It is stated that Atcosyn is stable to and effective in acid, calcium and alkaline liquors and can be used in the dyehouse and processing baths with good results. It is said to be unaffected by hard water and solutions of metallic salts; to be free rinsing and can be used for all fibers and fabrics—fine wools, rayons, nylon, etc.

Butyl "Cellosolve"* Stearate
(Arnold Hoffman)

$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OC_4H_9$; Mol. Wt. 384; Sp. Gr. .881 @ 25/25°C.; M.P. 15° C.; Flash Point 202° C.; Low volatility; Excellent Heat Stability.

This product is a plasticizer for vinyl resin, cellulose ester and synthetic rubber and a lubricant for textiles and leather.

* Trade Mark of C&CC Co.

Clavenol
(Dexter)

A non-ionic synthetic detergent consisting of high molecular weight condensation product of polyethylene glycol. It is available in a concentrate and a water solution. Both are soluble in warm or cold water and are resistant to lime, mild acid and alkali. It is recommended by the manufacturers for use in dyeing of cotton and rayon with substantive colors. It may also be used in practically all after-treatment operations of dyed textile goods as well as washing, desizing and scouring.

Clavodene
(Dexter)

A synthetic detergent for use with rayons, cottons or wools. It is a high molecular weight amine condensation compound. It is offered in two forms—a concentrate and a solution. In addition to its use in scouring or dyeing wools and cottons, it is useful in boiling-off and dyeing all types of hosiery and as a wetting-out agent in many rayon processes. It may be used for re-wetting since its wetting power is said to be retained after drying on goods.

Colloresine HV, MV, LV
(General)

A new series of water soluble film forming cellulose derivatives. The "V" brands differ from one another in the degree of viscosity produced in aqueous solution. They appear to hold considerable promise wherever hydrophilic celloids possessing marked thickening, suspending, stabilizing and film forming properties are required. Some of the indicated applications are: as thickening agents in printing, as sizing and finishing agents on rayon and cotton warps and yarns, and rayon and cotton fabrics.

Deceresol AN
(AC-Industrial)

The sodium salt of an alkyl naphthalene sulfonate. It is said to be an excellent wetting out, dispersing and penetrating agent stable in acid and alkaline media. It is stated that it is especially valuable as a re-wetting agent in Sanforizing.

Deceresol C-61
(AC-Industrial)

A cationic surface active agent. It is an ethanolated alkyl guanidine-amine complex of high molecular weight. Effective in acid, neutral or alkaline solutions, it is said to possess among other characteristics good pigment dispersing, softening and dye fixing properties. It affords many possibilities as an aid in augmenting new and established processes.

Deceresol SE
(AC-Industrial)

A water soluble quaternary ammonium compound. It is stated that it is finding uses in the textile industry for a wide variety of applications including (1) detergent for cotton, wool or rayon in hard or soft water, (2) assistant in acid fulling, (3) carbonizing assistant, and (4) as an aid in stripping vat colors.

Deceresol TA
(AC-Industrial)

The sodium salt of an alkyl naphthalene sulfonate. It is recommended by the manufacturers as a general wetting and dispersing agent.

Delusterant TA-1
(AC-Industrial)

A cation active dulling compound suitable for use on white grounds. It is stated that this product yields a soft velvety hand on rayons, with a high degree of dulling.

Delusterant CA-1
(AC-Industrial)

Similar to Delusterant TA-1, but recommended principally for use on colored grounds. This product is also more economical in cost than TA-1.

Dergon OM
(Arkansas)

A synthetic detergent that is used in all scouring operations as a substitute for soap. It is said to be a powerful oil emulsifier as well as a highly efficient detergent and therefore, may be used with excellent results in scouring all types of stock, yarn or cloth, including material that is highly contaminated with oil. It is claimed that three to four pounds of dry soap may be replaced with one pound of Dergon O M with improved efficiency and substantial saving of time.

Detergent F-101
(DePaul)

A synthetic detergent said to be of highest efficiency not only as a detergent but also as a lime soap preventive, neutral in character. It is stated that its stability under hardest water conditions is excellent.

Detergol
(Ultra)

An alcoholic potash soap in liquid form, containing powerful solvents plus wetting agents. One of the primary uses is in the dyeing process which will permit the boiling off and dyeing of rayon and cottons, all rayon, rayon and acetate fabrics, in one operation. It is used extensively in boiling off machines for synthetic fibers and is said to assure a cleaner, thoroughly boiled off fabric where all impurities are completely removed. Other uses include the cleaning of backgrays and presoaking of fabrics.

Dexene 115
(Dexter)

Designed to give a firm finish to cotton and rayon and to be an efficient aid in their printing. It is a water soluble gum finish of low viscosity and high stability which is readily soluble in cold water. It works with starches and when added to many starch finishes improves the binding power. It may be mixed with either cationic or anionic materials. It is unaffected by mild conditions of acid or alkali.

Dexolene
(Dexter)

A wetting-out agent useful in acid conditions encountered in wool processing. It is recommended by the manufacturers for use in carbonizing, dyeing, fulling and bleaching. It is a sodium salt of an alkyl naphthalene sulfonic acid, furnished in liquid form and readily soluble in water at all concentrations. It is claimed that it speeds production and improves the handle of finished goods.

Drytex
(Royce)

A wax emulsion type of water repellent finish having exceptional stability in the barrel and in diluted form. It has a very high wax content. It is compatible with many of the stabilized liquid resins, which can be used with it as reinforcing agents. It is applicable to wool, cotton, and synthetic fibers and fabrics.

Duller 1015
Duller CS
(Ultra)

Both products are used for delustering rayon and acetate fabrics, mixtures, etc. Duller CS contains, besides pigments, a cationic softener, which acts as a binder. Since cationic softeners have quite some resistance to washing, fabrics treated with Duller CS will stand several mild washings before the effect of the Duller is diminished. Fabrics treated with Duller 1015 will lose the dulling effect easier in launderings, because it does not contain any cationic softener. It is, therefore, recommended mainly for dress goods, whereas the CS can be more advantageously used on underwear fabrics, etc., which require frequent launderings. Duller 1015 can be applied in conjunction with other finishing ingredients, such as sulfonated oils, softeners, starches, gums, etc. Duller CS can also be applied in conjunction with other finishing agents except sulfonated oils which will not blend with cationic softeners.

Emulphor AG Oil Soluble
(General)

A synthetic emulsifying agent which is offered especially for the quick and easy emulsification of mineral oils and of liquid fatty oils such as cod oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, or peanut oil. Since Emulphor AG Oil Soluble mixes with these oils, an emulsion is obtained merely by stirring the mixture into water. It is a clear, amber-colored, oily liquid nearly as heavy as water (sp.g. 0.99) and a U. S. gallon of this Emulphor weighs approximately 8¼ lbs. At freezing temperatures it becomes more viscous, but otherwise is entirely unaffected.

Emulsifier Base
(Arkansas)

A neutral product that is used for blending with all types of mineral, vegetable and animal oils to produce self-emulsifying fiber lubricants. It is used in the production of wool or worsted lubricants as well as throwing oils.

Eternalure D-15
(Onyx)

A resin dispersion developed especially to provide a one-treatment finish for nylon hosiery. It is said to give extremely good stiffness, snag resistance and body with some dulling action on all constructions, differing markedly from conventional types of finishes in that the resin finish becomes insoluble when dried. It is stated that it is particularly effective for imparting body to 15-20 denier hose for easy handling after boarding. It is claimed that conclusive dermatological tests have shown it to be safe for use in contact with human skin, since it shows no primary irritating or sensitizing action.

Eternalure DM
(Onyx)

A special synthetic resin dispersion designed to impart dullness, snag resistance and some body to nylon hosiery. It may be used alone or with the Eternalure D-15. When used with Eternalure D-15, 3 to 5 per cent is recommended. For use alone, 6 to 10 per cent gives satisfactory results. It may be applied in the usual way in conventional equipment. It does not stick to the forms.

Eulava Extra and Eulava W Extra
(General)

Said to be two excellent moth-repelling compounds of the fluoride type. So long as they are not washed, materials treated with either of these stable, colorless, odorless non-volatile compounds, are said to be permanently mothproofed.

Eunaphtol AS
(General)

For the naphtolating bath. It is an assistant offered for use in the preparation of naphtolating liquors with Naphtol AS prepares employed in the production of a very wide range of azoic dyes formed on the fiber by subsequent coupling with Fast Color Salts and Bases. It is stated that Eunaphtol AS not only promotes pasting and dissolving of the naphtols, but it acts as a penetrating agent in the diluted naphtol bath. The wetting power of the Eunaphtol AS is said to be sufficient to obviate entirely the necessity of using any further penetrating or dyeing assistants in the naphtolating bath.

Fire Retardant
(Monsanto)

There are two types of these new phosphate derivatives for flameproofing: one for cotton and viscose, and the other for acetate rayons. It is stated that they will not yellow nor cause tendering of fabric and will stop glow. They are applied from water and are not wash fast.

Fixer Emulsion E-10C
(DePaul)

A heavy paste that will suspend in any proportion of water.It is stated that, when used in place of blood or egg albumen, it will do a better job due to the fact that it has better fixating properties and that the dry film is softer than albumen and will resist water and soap.

Formaset SR
(Warwick)

A water soluble synthetic resin intermediate used for shrinkage control on cotton and rayon fabrics. It does not retain chlorine.

Fulgayne 187B
(Burk-Schier)

A filling and weighting agent for knit goods. It is said to be completely soluble in water and compatible with all standard finishing agents. It assures full regain.

Fybrol* 1115
(Sonneborn)

Claimed to be a distinctive improvement in wool fiber lubricants. It is a sulfonated hydrocarbon soluble in water, oil and petroleum solvents. It is said to have exceptional lubricating, wetting and detergent properties. It is further said to effect savings of soaps, detergents, time and labor while contributing to definite increases in loom efficiency and improved quality of finished fabrics.

* Registered.

Glycerine Substitute
(DePaul)

It is claimed that this product will completely substitute glycerine. It has good hygroscopic properties and acts as a good lubricant.

Hartex Duofol L
(Hart)

A concentrated liquid surface active agent, said to possess superior wetting, softening, and rewetting properties. Duofol L is recommended in vat or pad dyeing to give greater uniformity of shade. Duofol L is said to render fabrics not only absorbent but also acts as a softener, making it doubly desirable for Sanforizing. Concentrations as low as 0.04 per cent or about ½ ounce for 100 gallons of solution has proved satisfactory for most applications.

High Test Zinc Hydro
(Virginia)

For use in stripping wool stock in slightly acid bath (pH 5.5 to 6.5) at the boil. It is stated that this product, now manufactured by a new process, will have a high purity of 85-86 per cent as compared to a former product of 75 per cent to 80 per cent. It is also used as a bleaching and brightening agent for paper pulp.

Igepal CTA Extra
(General)

An entirely synthetic detergent, wetting, dispersing and emulsifying agent, said to represent the highest development in the field of synthetic auxiliaries. The product is said to be outstanding because of its high efficiency and universal applicability. It is a viscous yellow-brown liquid. It is stated that it immediately dissolves when poured into water in any proportion and regardless of the hardness of any other salts which may be present. Its active ingredient is 33 per cent—the balance being water.

Kloranol J
(AA & E)

This product contains 25 per cent active ingredient, derived from a cocoanut oil fatty base. As a scouring agent it is unaffected by the usual hard water salts and it is claimed that it will give excellent results in unusually small concentrations. A mildly alkaline medium will not decompose the compound but rather will add to the efficacy of the scouring action. It has a pH close to 7 in all dilutions and, therefore, will not harm delicate fabrics.

Lacet* Resin
(Resin-AC)

Melamine formaldehyde condensate in combination with other resin types and pigments. A trade-marked name owned by American Cyanamid Co. for a resin product finish based on melamine for application to cotton or rayon Nottingham lace curtains as a durable stiffener, and to control shrinkage and stretching.

* Trade Mark.

Lamepon 4-C
Lamepon K
(Maywood)

See Maypon 4-c and Maypon K.

Lana-Seal
(Scholler)

The "Lana-Seal" process, shrink-proofing wool, is a chlorine process, embodying the use of buffering agents, "Lana-Seal A" and "B," which control the action of the chlorine. It is stated that complete shrink-proofing is obtained and it is possible to produce clear whites. Wool retains its natural hand and feel, the manufacturer states.

Latex 512
(Dow)

An unplasticized styrene-butadiene copolymer latex which deposits continuous, flexible, somewhat tacky film without heat curing. It is used for pigment binding, fabric coating and as a heat sealing adhesive for fabric joining.

M-131
(Richmond)

Used in the knitting of Nylon hosiery. Used in conjunction with Nyltex No. 177 in the trough it is said to give added body and reduce the amount of pull threads in lower denier stockings.

Maxitol No. 10
(Dexter)

A highly sulfated oil promoting level dyeing of wool and assisting in penetration. It is said to protect the fiber in dyeing, bleaching, drying and after use. It is stated that it possesses the property of lowering the surface tension of the dye bath and affording protection to the wool fiber during mechanical treatment. Wool dyed with this agent is not as susceptible to injury from high drying temperatures as ordinarily.

Maypon 4-C
(Maywood)

This product, formerly called Lamepon 4-C, is a protein-fatty acid-condensation product, Patent 2,151,241. It is a clear, amber, heavy, almost odorless liquid with 35 per cent solids. It is said to be miscible with water, highly sudsing and lime stable. The pH of a 10 per cent solution is 6, the specific gravity is 1.12. It is used as a base for soapless shampoos and bath oils, an extender for soap containing shampoos, and an emulsifier for cosmetic creams and pharmaceuticals. It is an-ionic.

Maypon K
(Maywood)

This product, formerly called Lamepon K, is a protein—fatty acid—condensation product, Patent 2,015,912. It is an amber, syrupy liquid with 40 per cent solids and a faint characteristic odor. It is soluble in water, going through a gel stage with about the equal amount of water. The pH of a 10 per cent solution is 8, the specific gravity is 1.13. It does not hydrolize. It is said to be compatible with alkalies, soap builders, and soap. It is said to be stable in neutral or alkaline solutions, also under pressure, in acid solutions only as far as pH 5. It is an-ionic. It is used as a deterging, wetting, and emulsifying agent for textiles, insecticides, and other technical purposes, and also as a dyeing assistant.

Merlon*
(Monsanto)

Water dispersed resin polymers capable of producing a wide variety of permanent finishes to textile fibers and fabrics. They are thermoplastic type resins which are applied in a dilute bath and fixed by regular drying. They are said to impart increased strength, luster, body and durability. They are recommended by the manufacturers as combining and binding agents and for coating pile fabrics. They require no curing or after treatment.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Milmer*
(Monsanto)

A durable mildew inhibitor. It is finely powdered copper quinolinolate. It is odorless, non-toxic and stable. It is said to give lasting protection against air-borne and soil bearing fungi. It is stated that it is non-irritating and exceptionally fast to weather and washing.

* Patent Pending.

Monopol Brilliant Oil SO 100%
(General)

A new product for the textile industry which is produced on a pure olive oil basis according to a special sulfonating process. It embodies the advantages of the olive oil and of sulfonated oils as such. It is stated that a soft handle and economy are outstanding features if Monopol Brilliant Oil SO 100 per cent New is used. It is said to produce a softening effect not only on rayon, but also on goods made of cotton. In machine dyeing it yields clear shades and imparts to the goods a very soft hand.

Nekal NS
(General)

An outstanding wetting agent which is said to have received wide acceptance for wetting in either cold or hot solution and to have won especial recognition as a rewetting agent. It comes in the form of a clear, amber-colored viscous liquid which is miscible with water in any proportion. A 1 per cent solution of Nekal NS is clear, colorless and neutral in chemical reaction.

Nilaton Finish M
(Commonwealth)

A compounded resin finish especially recommended by the manufacturers for nylon. It is said to impart dullness, exceptional body and snag resistance.

Nopco* FUA
(Nopco)

A self-fulling, self-scouring wool oil which acts like an oil on the fibers and like a soap in the wet finishing operation. Fulling and scouring without soaps or detergents, Nopco FUA is said to leave the stuffing box and folds in the same manner as when soaps or detergents are used. It is further said to eliminate the need of excessive alkali. In addition, it saves rinsing time and promotes level piece dyeing. (U. S. Pat. 2,285,357, U. S. Re. 21,530, Can. Pat. 415,497).

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Norane SS
(Warwick)

A durable type water repellent finish used on fabrics requiring an exceptionally soft hand.

Nuocide 87
(Nuodex)

An effective, non-irritant, water-soluble fungicide and bactericide, selectively absorbed from water solutions by fabrics. It is said to be colorless, odorless and does not affect the hand. It sanitizes and prevents odor.

Nuva B

(General)

Offered as an assistant for the kier boiling of vegetable fibers. It is said to be very stable in storage in either very hot or very cold weather. On the other hand, because the product is somewhat hygroscopic and tends to cake if exposed to moist air, the cover to the container should be promptly replaced after use. Nuva B is said to exert a very favorable influence in kier boiling because of its powerful dispersing and cleansing effect on mechanical impurities, colored substances, neutral fats, waxes and pectic matters present in cotton.

Nyltex No. 177

(Richmond)

Used in the knitting of nylon hosiery. It is used in the trough and is said to eliminate the formation of scum in the troughs, to keep needles and sinkers clean, and to prevent sticking on carrier rods.

Onyxsan LG

(Onyx)

A cationic softener of excellent durability with unusual resistance to washing. It is soluble in water. A 1 per cent solution has a pH of 7-8. The concentration of active ingredient is 45 per cent. It is suggested for use as a softening agent and an emulsifying agent.

Oratol L-48

(Jacques Wolf)

A sulfated hydroxy amide said to possess great detergency and emulsifying properties. It may be used in slightly acid or alkaline solutions and is unaffected by hard water or metallic salts. Further, it is said to prevent the formation of lime soaps which are held in suspension. Oratol can be employed alone as full boil-off or in lesser amounts as a wash for printed fabrics. It is stated that it is very effective for wool because of its excellent emulsification of mineral oil, and is recommended by the manufacturers as a soaping and dyeing assistant, particularly with acetate colors.

Oroset L

(Onyx)

A foaming agent and detergent having some wetting power. It is stable to hard water. It is suggested for use as a foaming agent and detergent. It is available in liquid form.

Orthocat

(AA & E)

A substantive softening agent for cellulose fabrics which can be used on whites and pastels. It also provides lubrication for any subsequent napping operation either wet or dry.

Orthodye

(AA & E)

This product will disperse diazotized and developed colors. It is said to be stable in hard water, acids, alkalies and salts. By its dispersing action it is said to insure level penetration and prevent crocking and rubbing off.

Orthonyl

(AA & E)

This product is applied to nylon yarns for full fashioned and seamless knitting during the coning operation. It is a bland oil base said to possess excellent antistatic properties and practically no degradation on storage.

Orthosilk

(AA & E)

A light amber soluble soaking oil for silk hosiery tram. Its use is said to insure a balanced exhaustion action, promote internal softening of the gum and produce good surface lubrication.

Orthowet

(AA & E)

An alkyl aryl sulfonate said to possess excellent wetting and re-wetting properties plus detergent value. It is neutral and used in the scouring of textile fibers

Penetrant 180T

(Burk-Schier)

A fast wetting synthetic surface active agent characterized by low foaming. It is said to be resistant to hard water and to mildly acid or alkaline baths.

Peregal O

(General)

A synthetic organic chemical offered as a general dyeing assistant in the dyeing of all fibers except wool. It is said to promote level dyeing, improve penetration, and protect the dyebath from the harmful effects of hard water. It is especially recommended by the manufacturers for the dyeing and stripping of vat dyestuffs where its value is outstanding.

Perma Carb

(Refined)

A concentrated solution of an alkyl aryl sulfonic acid. It is said to be an excellent wetting agent in acid, neutral and alkaline solutions and to retain its activity at all temperatures. It is stated that it is not precipitated by the calcium or magnesium salts present in hard water.

Permalene Sol XX

(Refined)

A penetrant and cleanser designed for use on all fabrics, especially tightly woven and highly twisted fabrics. It is said to be stable in neutral, alkaline and acid solutions. It is stated that it is an excellent cleansing agent where materials contain graphite, loom grease and mineral or vegetable oils. It can also be used as a spot cleaning fluid.

Permaduller No. 1 and No. 3

(DePaul)

A heavy white paste with excellent dulling quality which is said to be permanent enough to withstand several washings and also incorporate a perfect finish. Because of its low pH, it cannot be used with any other softeners but cationic softeners.

Perma Softener FA-3

(DePaul)

A cation active softener with a pH of about 4. It is stated that it has excellent properties as a permanent softener and also will act as a fixative for direct colors, preventing bleeding and crocking. Only very small amounts are used and it is therefore very economical.

Polyethylene Glyco Fatty Acid Esters

(Glyco)

Non-ionic surface active agents which are water soluble and oil soluble.

Polyethylene Glyco 400 Mono Laurate

(Glyco)

A non-ionic surface active agent used as a wetting agent and detergent.

Prestabit Oil V New

(General)

A very highly sulfonated oil on an oleic acid basis said to possess unusually high resistance to organic and inorganic acids, lime salts, Epsom salts and alkalies. Combined with this exceptional stability are said to be good wetting and penetrating properties. It is stated that, because of its valuable features, Prestabit Oil V New lends itself to a considerable variety of applications and its merits are recognized in the textile industry.

Ramasit

(General)

A water repellent for use in commercial laundering. It can be safely used on any colors that are classified as "Fast" without causing any change in the dye. The degree of fastness is a property of the dyestuffs used and is not influenced by the use of Ramasit. It does not cause discoloration of white fabrics. It does not create an odor in the goods.

Ramasit KE Conc.

(General)

A one-bath water repellent which is said to admirably serve this purpose. It is a white, slightly acid paste of good stability, readily dispersible in water, containing some glue which accounts for the good stability of the emulsion in storage.

It is said to have the advantages of excellent water repellency and spot proofing. The process consists of a very simple application in one bath with no additions and no aftertreatments. It is said to have equal stability for cotton, wool, rayon and mixed fibers. Firmness of the texture of the fabric is said to be maintained. It is further said to impart a full soft hand. It retains some repellency after washing but is less resistant to dry cleaning.

Repcolene
(Refined)

A neutral blend of fatty acid esters and aromatic sulfonates. It is a clear, free-flowing, non-jelling liquid. It is said to be an effective wetting and scouring agent. It is also said to act as an excellent dye assistant and leveling agent. It is stated that it is extremely stable and that its activity is not affected by acids, alkalies, lime or the salts usually found in hard water.

Repel-O-Flame SP
(Onyx)

An improved fire retardant for application to textile fabrics of all types.

Resin 362
(Onyx)

A viscous dispersion of vinyl resin containing 52 to 54 per cent solids. It is recommended by the manufacturers for all types of fabrics. It is said to be especially useful for imparting stiffness to organdy, marquisette, ninon, etc. It does not contain solvents and no curing is necessary.

Resin S-69
(Onyx)

A special copolymer resin dispersion containing 35 per cent solids of fine particle size. It is recommended by the manufacturers for all types of fabrics, especially nylon netting. It gives a dry, springy hand. It is free from solvents and no curing is necessary.

Resloom*
(Monsanto)

A clear, colorless, water soluble melamine resin applied to rayon, wool, cotton, and blends to impart shrinkage control, muss resistance, stabilization, and a durable wash-fast finish. It is a thermosetting, curing type of resin. It is applied by a one-bath process with standard mill equipment.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Resipon HV
(Arkansas)

A synthetic resin composition that is offered for finishing textile fabrics to produce dimensional stability and a permanent finish. It is said to be particularly useful where a very stiff finish is required.

Resipon PFC
(Arkansas)

A synthetic resin composition that is offered for finishing all types of textile fabrics. Its principal use is for producing a permanent finish and dimensional stability of the cloth.

Resodull TV
(Arkansas)

A synthetic resin derivative manufactured especially for use in connection with finishing nylon hosiery. It is said to be a complete finish in itself and produces the necessary body and dullness with excellent resistance to abrasion and snagging.

Retarder L
(Burk-Schier)

A low-priced liquid retarding agent for vats and certain directs. It is said to be economical and effective.

Rexan O
(Dexter)

A dyeing assistant which is said to promote level dyeing and improve the penetration of the dye bath. It is used in the dyeing of cotton, viscose, acetates and other fibers. It is recommended by the manufacturers for use in the dyeing and stripping of vat dyestuffs. It is a clear viscous liquid that is readily soluble in cold and warm water. It is claimed that it is more convenient to use than glue and at the same time it prevents accumulation of oxidized vat colors on the surface of the bath.

Rinsynol 50L
(Alrose)

A liquid alkyl aryl sulfonate surface-active agent containing 43 per cent active ingredient. It is said to be an excellent dispersant and scouring agent (when used with alkalis); the product is further said to be an excellent wetting agent for cottons and to possess good rewetting properties.

Sandozol KF
(Sandoz)

A sulfonated vegetable oil for the dispersing of dyestuffs.

Sanicres
(Burk-Schier)

A mold and mildew preventive of the cresol type which is instantly soluble in hot or cold water. It is useful also as a general mill deodorant or disinfectant.

Saran* F-122 Latex
(Dow)

A high solids content plasticized latex which deposits continuous, flexible film without heat curing. It is readily pigmented for coating of yarns, cords, and fabrics. It is useful for adhesive purposes in fiber bonding and fabric joining.

* Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Scour 1385
(Commonwealth)

A combined detergent and solvent. It is said to effectively remove oil and grease stains in scouring.

Sellogen AS Conc.
(Jacques Wolf)

A sodium salt of alkyl aryl sulfonate. This product is said to dissolve immediately and to have extreme wetting properties in low concentration. Sellogen AS Conc. is easily applied and is said to be stable in both alkaline and acid solution with great stability to exceptionally hard water. It is stated that it gives equally satisfactory results with all textile fibers: with wool for rinsing after pulling, scouring and dyeing yarn and piece goods, backwashing and dyeing tops; with cotton for kier boiling, dyeing, soaping and scouring; with synthetic fibers for dyeing and scouring.

Sellogen C
(Jacques Wolf)

A sulfonated secondary alcohol which is used as a detergent or surface penetrator for all types of textiles: silk, rayon, cotton, linen and woolen goods. It is said to have a very high detergent action and is therefore used in very low concentrations. Sellogen C is further said to have excellent wetting properties and to not be affected by hard water or metallic salts. It is stated that when it is used with soap it greatly increases its efficiency and is recommended by the manufacturers to be used for any detergent action where water alone will not affect the object to be cleaned.

Sheerset* Resin
(Resin-AC)

Melamine formaldehyde condensate in combination with other resin types and pigments. A trade-marked name of American Cyanamid Co. for a resin product finish based on melamine for application to cotton, rayon and acetate sheer woven fabrics and mixtures as a wash resistant crisp resilient finish.

* Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

Silkol No. 457
(Richmond)

Used in knitting silk hosiery. Used in the trough it is said to give lubrication to yarn and prevent sticking and flaking of gum.

Silk-O-Ray SG
(Onyx)

A white paste which is soluble in water. It is suggested for use as a finishing agent to impart a scroop finish to

tubular knit goods.

Sodium Tripolyphosphate
(Westvaco)

For use for water softening and textile processing where the sequestering of calcium, magnesium, iron and similar metallic values is required. It is stable under normal conditions of use, readily soluble and has a mild alkalinity of approximately 9.3 pH.

Softol
(Dexter)

A cationic active softener for cotton and rayons. It is readily soluble in water, not being affected by hard water. It is compatible with starch, dextrine, gums, and many other finishing agents. It is soluble in neutral, acid or alkaline solutions. It is stated that Softol has a preventive effect on the gas-fading of acetate colors and a minimum effect on shade-changing of direct colors. It is available in four types for use according to the desired hand.

Soluble Oil 43
(Burk-Schier)

A softening and finishing oil of non-oxidizing type. It is particularly suited for lubrication of knitting yarns but applicable to fabrics as well. It is said to yield emulsions of excellent stability.

Solvenol D Powder
(Commonwealth)

A complete scouring agent in powder form with adjusted pH for best efficiency. It is immune to hard water.

Sorbinol 174
(Burk-Schier)

A re-wetting agent which is said to impart a very high degree of absorbency on all fabrics, even when applied from very dilute solutions. It produces a full soft hand. It is desirable for finishing towelling and other absorbent fabrics as well as material scheduled for Sanforizing.

Sorbit P
(Alrose)

A powdered alkyl aryl sulfonate wetting agent containing 75 per cent active ingredient. It is recommended by the manufacturers particularly for acid dyeing of wool and carbonizing.

Sorolene
(Onyx)

An alkylated aromatic sulfonic acid derivative, said to constitute an excellent foaming and wetting agent with some detergent action. It does not lose its surface-active properties in hard water. It is suggested for use as a scouring and dyeing assistant. It is available in powder form.

Soromine BSA
(General)

An extremely efficient cationic softening agent, belonging to the well known group of quaternary ammonium softening compounds. It is highly substantive to cellulosic fibers and due to this property is said to exhaust well and to be very economical to use. It is stated that the compound also has the property of improving the fastness of direct dyeings to water and perspiration.

Soromine FW Paste
(General)

A softening and finishing agent especially suited for use on rayon, rayon mixtures and cotton and also interesting as a lubricant for wool stock. It is stated that it is an exceptionally promising substitute for wool oils because of its excellent lubricating properties and easy rinsability.

Strodex D
(Dexter)

A scouring, emulsifying, dye-dispersing and wetting-out agent. It is in paste form and consists of synthetic detergents of the sulfated amide condensation type. It is said to be resistant to hard water, acid, alkalies and salts and to be readily soluble in water at 120 to 125°F. It may be used on delicate shades where alkaline conditions must be avoided. It is sufficiently stable to be used in solutions such as peroxide and bicromate.

Sulframin Powder*
Sulframin Paste*
(Ultra)

An emulsifying medium which is said to possess extreme cleaning qualities. Its principal uses in the textile field are for the following mills operations: raw wool scouring, scouring and bleaching of woolens and worsted piece goods, boiling off cotton and rayon and Celanese mixed fabrics, bleaching of cotton and rayon mercerized, boiling off and dyeing of yarns, boiling off and dyeing of hosiery and knit goods, application in the various dyeing processes.

* Trade Mark, Pat. Applied for.

Sulframin DT Powder
(Ultra)

An alkylaminosulfate classified as a synthetic detergent. It is primarily a foaming and wetting out agent which is said to make an ideal dyeing assistant. It is further said to have excellent dispersing qualities which make it of particular interest for the dyeing of acetate and acetate mixed fabrics.

Sulframin LW
(Ultra)

A low titer detergent which is said to perform well in cold water.

Sulframin DH Paste
Sulframin DT Paste
Sulframin DR
(Ultra)

The DH Paste is a slightly alkaline detergent containing, besides the organic alkylaminosulfate, a small amount of highly effective inorganic detergent. It is recommended by the manufacturers for scouring, washing, desizing, etc., of all kinds of fabrics.

The DT Paste is a straight alkylaminosulfate and is mainly recommended by the manufacturers for cleansing, scouring, etc., where a strictly neutral product is preferred to a slightly alkaline one. Sulframin DR is also a straight alkylaminosulfate which is said to lend itself excellently where both scouring, washing as well as wetting out is required at the same time. It is immediately soluble in cold or warm water. It can be blended with straight sulfonated oils, liquid soaps, etc.

Sulframin N
(Ultra)

An alkylnaphtalene sulfonic acid which is said to possess extreme resistance to inorganic acids and alkalies and to be an excellent wetting out, leveling and dispersing agent. It is said to be of particular interest for wool processing and dyeing. It is an ideal addition to the mercerizing bath and can be used in conjunction with any amount of alkali.

Synacol SFP
(Burk-Schier)

A softening and finishing agent for heavy and light cotton fabrics. It is compatible with starches, gums, weighters, and other finishing mix components. It is said to provide a mix of optimum viscosity for good pick-up and high regain and to impart practically instantaneous re-wetting or wetting back.

Synthetic Detergent
(Monsanto)

A new type sudsless detergent that is non-ionic and non-salt forming. It is said to be outstanding because of its powerful scouring action. It is recommended by the manufacturers for wool scouring because of its high grease removal. It is a non-foaming dispersant for use in the dye bath, forming no curd even in the hardest water. It is readily soluble and stable in acid or alkali.

Syton*
(Monsanto)

A textile finish that is said to be unique in its anti-slip, snag resistant qualities and in its ability to impart a delustered finish. It is said to produce a full, dry finish on all types of fabrics in extremely low concentrations. It is an extremely fine sub-

microscopic alkaline colloidal dispersion of amorphous silica.

* Registered Trade Mark.

Telkanol O
(Dexter)

A three-way assistant for dyeing wool, wool-and-cotton, wool-and-rayon and loose fur. It has the properties of a detergent, leveling agent and protective agent. It is said to be distinguished by stability towards all chemicals occurring in wool processing. It is adaptable for machine dyeing, in preliminary treatments, actual dyeing and after treatments. The solution is useful in dissolving and dispersing dyestuffs.

"Tergitol" Wetting Agent EH
(Carbide and Carbon)

This new wetting and penetrating compound under the trade-mark "Tergitol" is designed for use in high concentrations of dissolved electrolytes. It performs most efficiently in the concentration range of 20-30 per cent dissolved inorganic acid, base, or salt. It is suggested for use in the mercerization of cotton yarn.

Tinofix A Powder
(Geigy)

A fixing agent for the prevention of water bleeding rayons and cottons dyed with direct colors. It is also recommended by the manufacturers for the prevention of color migration in discharge printing. It is said to be outstanding in that it does not influence the light fastness of the dyestuffs.

Tinopal BV
(Geigy)

A new bluing agent. This new product of Geigy's works on an entirely different principle to produce clearer and brighter whites on vegetable fibers. It can be used simultaneously in the bleaching operation to produce better whites in shorter time. In printing it can be used to give clearer and brighter ground whites or, having good resistance to hydrosulfite, it can be incorporated into discharge paste to improve the discharge.

Tri-A-Mine NF
(Scholler)

A non-foaming, wetting, and penetrating agent, said to be effective over a wide temperature range and to work equally well on all fibers, in neutral, mildly acid or alkaline baths. It assures rapid wetting out and penetration and aids levelling, according to the manufacturer. It is particularly recommended for use on all types of package dyeing machines, where foaming is objectionable.

Twitchell Solube 463
(Emery)

A fiber lubricant to be applied to woolen and worsted stocks. It emulsifies in cold water and is applied in this form to get uniform spread. It is said to scour easily with drastically reduced quantities of soap. In many cases scouring with soda ash alone is sufficient to reduce residual oil below the required maximum. The product is non-staining, non-oxidizing, non-heating and will not corrode metal parts.

Ultra Anti-Gas Finish
(Ultra)

This product is offered as a satisfactory solution to the problem of changing of shades on acetate fabrics. It is stated that the treatment will, to a large extent, protect the shades of acetate fabrics against atmospheric conditions and steaming. The use of Ultramin B in combination with the Anti-Gas Finish is suggested where a desired degree of softness of the fabric is required.

Ultramin B
(Ultra)

A cation active salt of a polyamine-glyceride condensation used in the finishing of finer fabrics such as acetates, rayons, spun rayons, and various mixtures. Fabrics finished with this product are said to retain a soft mellow finish after consecutive launderings and dry cleanings.

Ultramin 12
(Ultra)

This product is particularly adapted for the finishing of the lower type fabrics. It is considerably less expensive than Ultramin B, the only difference being a slighter resistance of alkalies and acids. The somewhat less stability, however, does not impede its use as far as the coarser type of fabrics such as flat goods, low priced hosiery, etc., is concerned.

Ultrapone
(Ultra)

A clear brown liquid, dispersible in water and soluble in all organic compounds such as hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters, etc. The product chemically is an amido alcohol. The water solution has a pH of approximately 8 and is cationic active. Naphtha solutions of Ultrapone are said to have greater cleaning powers than straight naphtha solutions. The prime use of Ultrapone is as an emulsifying agent especially for water in oil emulsions, although in certain cases it may be advantageous for oil in water emulsions. It is stated that the product has been found to be valuable in dry cleaning detergents, adhesive emulsions and cosmetic products.

U. R. C. No. 1 and U. R. S. Liquid
(DePaul)

A urea formaldehyde paste used for shrinkage control. The U.R.S. is a liquid resin for a permanent finish when cured properly.

Vapoline Extra
(Refined)

A blend of mineral oil and fatty acid amides. It forms stable emulsions which, it is stated, do not cream out or separate. It is said to be an ideal lubricant when used in place of the usual soluble mineral oils.

Warcofix
(Warwick)

A quaternary ammonium salt used in the after treatment of direct dyed goods for improving water fastness.

Warcoplex
(Warwick)

A water soluble synthetic resin used as a finishing agent where firmness and body are required and as a warp size on cotton and rayon yarns.

Warcosan
(Warwick)

A water soluble alkyl ester sulfate used on cotton and rayon fabrics for imparting softening and re-wetting properties. It is especially recommended by the manufacturers for Sanforized work.

Water Repellant
(Monsanto)

A creamy, colloidal, odorless resin which may be applied to all textile fibers or fabrics to give a durable water repellent finish. It is supplied as a 33 per cent aqueous dispersion, applied on a quetch, padder or three-bowl mangle, dried and cured. The light fastness of direct, developed, naphthol or vat colors is not affected. The wash fastness is said to be improved. It is claimed that it is extremely fast to washing and dry cleaning.

Xyno Resin AA-40
(Onyx)

A vinyl resin dispersion containing 40 per cent resin of fine particle size. Dilutions of this product are said to be very stable and may be mixed with starch, gelatin, glue, water repellents, etc. It was developed as a general purpose finish for rayon, cotton, acetate and wool. It may be manipulated to give a full mellow hand or good stiffness and body. It is stated that it does not impair the luster or show mark-off. It is free from solvents and no curing is necessary.

Equipment

Adjustable Jaw Vacuum Extractor

(Birch)

This Patent Re-enforced Adjustable Jaw Extractor with ring type slot seals, besides being used in combination with the cloth opening range, or the crabbing machine or other machines, is now used

Birch Bros. Adjustable Slot Vacuum Box

ahead of dry cans in place of water mangles. Considerably better extraction and consequent saving of steam, as well as making a more flexible unit when several strands of fabric are run of different types, are advantages claimed.

Bellows-Differential Flow Meter

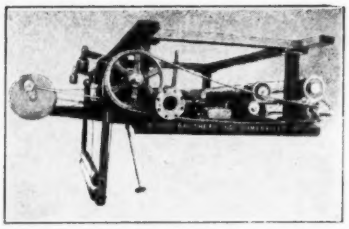
(Bristol)

This new instrument will be made as a mechanical flow meter, as an electric flow meter, and as a pneumatic-transmission flow meter in a complete line of recording, indicating, intergrating, and automatic controlling models. The meter body, operating on a new principle, requires no mercury in its operation. A unique method of transmitting bellows motion to the pen arm is employed, which completely isolates the meter-body shaft from the measured fluid. Bulletin F1603 is available.

Cloth Opening, Extracting and Folding Range

(Birch)

This range was developed primarily to handle all types of rayon fabrics efficiently, that is, to remove the twist, open the goods, vacuum extract them, and fold them ready for drying. Through modification of the ball bearing scutcher and in combination with the type of cloth opener made for the woolen and worsted industry, it is claimed that a machine has been developed which handles all types of rayon, including pigmented rayon, without chafing or other damage.



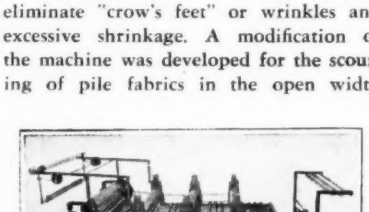
Birch Bros. Opening and Folding Machine

These ranges are operating on rayon fabrics at speeds of 75 to 80 yards per minute, and one man usually operates the range.

Crabbing or Scouring Machine

(Birch)

A new Ball Bearing Continuous Crabbing or Open Width Scouring Machine which type was originally developed for the crabbing of worsteds, serges, and other fabrics where it was necessary to eliminate "crow's feet" or wrinkles and excessive shrinkage. A modification of the machine was developed for the scouring of pile fabrics in the open width



Birch Bros. Crabb

and now it is being applied to the scouring of rayon blends, and is said to eliminate wrinkles, freaks, and to save considerable scouring time. The machine is equipped with cloth guider on the entering end, immersion rolls, spiral opening rolls, spray pipes, rubber steam pipes, and a variable speed drive. The delivery end of the machine is fitted with both a rolling-up arrangement and a folder. The last nip is of the heavy extracting type to which pressure of 30,000 pounds is applied.

Curved Bar Rubber Expander

(Birch)

This expander is fitted with trouble-free bushings and greater thickness of rubber than previously, giving longer life and better stretch. It is free-running

Birch Bros. Rubber Expander

and may be used for either removing wrinkles or obtaining considerable stretch in width. It is also made in three bars when desired.

Diesel Engine Pyrometer

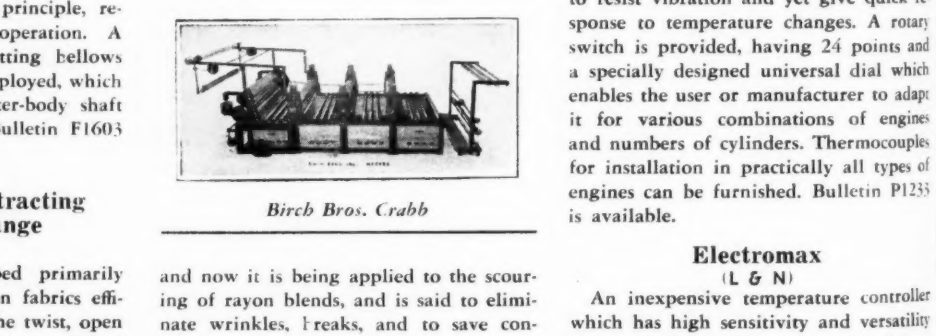
(Bristol)

The Model 6-426 Commercial Diesel Engine Pyrometer is the result of war-time experience in furnishing similar equipment to the Navy and a careful study of peace-time requirements of engine users and manufacturers. It has a millivolt type of movement correctly damped to resist vibration and yet give quick response to temperature changes. A rotary switch is provided, having 24 points and a specially designed universal dial which enables the user or manufacturer to adapt it for various combinations of engines and numbers of cylinders. Thermocouples for installation in practically all types of engines can be furnished. Bulletin P1233 is available.

Electromax

(L & N)

An inexpensive temperature controller which has high sensitivity and versatility and needs practically no attention. It may be used for control of ovens, stills, baths,



Birch Bros. Opening Range

Bristol's Diesel Engine Pyrometer

presses and coolants. It is especially designed for those applications where indicating and recording are not required. Electromax signals and controls only, although temperature readings can be taken manually with it at any time.

The instrument consists of a Wheatstone Bridge circuit with a vacuum-tube amplifier as the detector. Vacuum tubes are standard, easily-purchased types; require no matching, balancing or other special selection. It's completely A-C operated—needs no dry batteries or standard cells. It is stated that the lack of indicating or recording mechanism makes it a practically "zero maintenance" instrument.

Temperature sensitive elements used with Electromax are Thermohms, L & N Resistance thermometer bulbs. As with other L & N instruments, the length of lead wires does not affect calibration, and the location of Thermohms can be changed whenever desired.

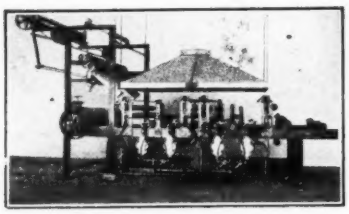
The instrument case is only 11 9/16" by 11 1/16" by 9 1/16" and can be mounted wherever convenient. Standard ranges are 0 to 250° F. and 0 to 1000° F. or the corresponding ranges of 0 to 150° C. and 0 to 550° C.

Four Burner Horizontal Singeing Machine

(Birch)

This machine was developed primarily for the singeing of tropical worsteds and other summer weight fabrics, and it has now been adapted for the singeing of rayon blends and rayon. It is fitted with ball bearings, variable speed drive, brushes, dust collectors, etc.

L & N's New Electromax

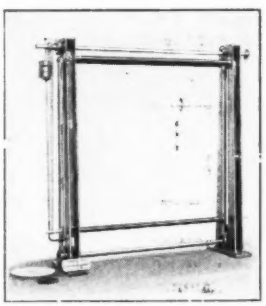


Birch Bros. Four Burner Singer

Individual Cloth Compensator

(Birch)

This was developed to supply the demand for a compensator which could be inserted in existing ranges or new ranges to control the speed of various



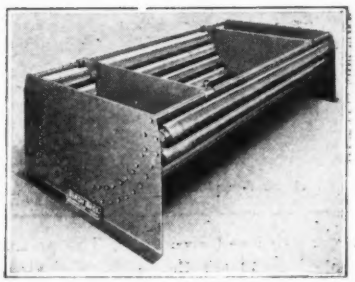
Birch Bros. Compensator

units in the range and keep them synchronized. It is made so as to apply some tension on the fabric when desired, or it is made just to keep the dancer roll in balance.

New Ball Bearing Roller Type Scray

(Birch)

The scray was developed for the handling of large and heavy rolls of fabrics up to 36" diameter, and up to 100" in width. A demand for other sizes has resulted in a wide line, running from a four-roll scray to handle small rolls of cloth to



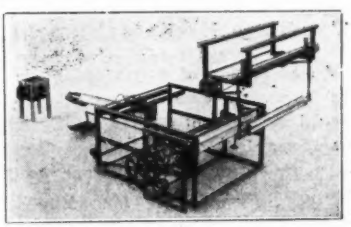
Birch Bros. Roller Scray

six-, eight-, ten-, and twelve-roll scrays. It is stated that the particular feature is the fact that it is substantially made, and the rolls are free-turning thus permitting the roll of cloth to rotate freely.

Patent Knit Goods Splitting Range

(Birch)

This range was developed primarily for the de-twisting, splitting, opening, extracting and folding of knitted overcoatings, linings, etc., in one continuous operation operating at about 25 yards per



Birch Bros. Splitting Machine

minute and controlled by one operator. The machine is fitted with splitting knife, guiding arrangement, spiral opening rolls, patent adjustable jaw vacuum extractor, folder, and variable speed drive, and vacuum pump unit.

Salt Dissolver and Filter

(Myles)

A combination salt dissolver and filter which features thoroughness in purifying rock salt (brine), compactness and simplicity. The inventor is John Calvin Drake and the product is covered by Patent Number 2,395,258.

Squeeze Roll Unit

(Birch)

This is for extracting and other purposes. The rolls on this machine are mounted in self aligning roller bearings and have a particularly large diameter shaft and a heavy body thickness to eliminate deflection. The unit is made so that it may be incorporated in existing machines, or it may be incorporated as an individual unit with a variable speed

Birch Bros. Squeeze Roll Unit

motor drive and accessories. The pressure applied is 30,000 lbs., either by air or hydraulic cylinders.

Model GAWET Worsted Skein Dyeing Machine

(Standard Fabricators)

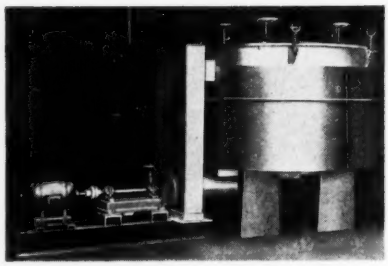
An Abermaier-Stienen innovation. This machine is available in from one up to five units. These units are inter-connected so that they may be used singly or, by opening the connecting valves, may be used in any combination up to five in any one color. Consequently 200 lbs. of five different colors or 1,000 lbs. of one uniform color can be dyed at a time.

Felting and channeling is said to be eliminated since the yarn remains stationery.

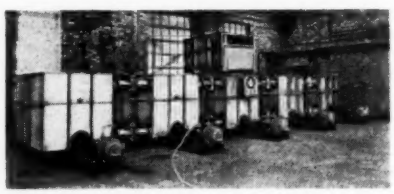
Two-Stage Heating Controller

(Bristol)

An adaptation of a standard model of the Pyromaster Microact Controller to the special requirement of two-stage firing of gas furnaces. One type of controller has an extra switch and the temperature at which the transfer from low temperature firing to high temperature firing is set by adjusting the extra switch. Bulletin PB1228 is available.



Standard Fabricators Raw Stock Dyeing Machine



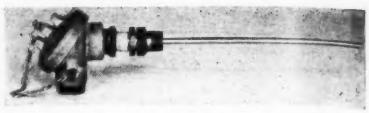
Standard Fabricators Skein Dyeing Machine

Model NUAPR Wool Raw Stock Dyeing Machine

(Standard Fabricators)

Another Obermaier-Stienen innovation. This machine is self-loading. It is easy to unload as it has a removable perforated plate which forms the bottom of the dye tank. Consequently the entire batch may be removed from the tank in one load and dumped wherever desired.

Self packing is made possible by the fact that the raw stock is blown into the machine and the water is circulated downward.



New L & N Industrial Thermohm

The NUAPR method of raw stock dyeing is said to prevent felting, channeling, or fiber disturbance.

Thermohm

(L & N)

A new type of industrial Thermohm (L & N resistance thermometer bulb) which extends the range of L & N Resistance Thermometer Recorders and Controllers to temperatures as high as 1000° F. This Thermohm is said to be amply accurate for the more exacting industrial requirements. It is stated that the speed of response is much faster than that of usual heavy-gauge couples and is matched only by small pipe-type or fine wire couples. Said to be rugged and durably constructed, this Thermohm is easy to install in ovens, tanks, ducts or pipe lines. Its own corrosion-resisting stainless tube gives ample protection for normal pressures and non-corrosive fluids. Like any thermocouple or thermometer bulb, the Thermohm can be used with protecting wells where required. The temperature coil is thoroughly protected against contamination by moisture or gases.

Like L & N thermocouples and lower-temperature resistance thermometers, the new Thermohm is equipped with the standard universal head that facilitates installation and connection. Standard lengths are six and twelve inches.

TRADE NOTES • NEW PRODUCTS

• Annual Meeting, T.R.I.

The first Annual Meeting of the Textile Research Institute to deal entirely with the textile industry's production progress through research, was held in the Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Friday, November 8, 1946. H. Wickliffe Rose, Chairman of the Institute's Board of Directors, was Honorary Chairman of this, the Institute's 17th Annual Meeting.

H. G. Ashcroft, Chairman of the Annual Meeting Committee, stated it was the first time a program of joint interest to production, research, and mill executives had been given. The subjects of the speakers, the model demonstrations and textile exhibits were concise and definite examples of aiding production in textile mills through research. Every textile fiber and every branch of the textile industry was well represented in the overflow audience of over 500 attending, according to Earl Constantine, of the Entertainment Committee.

Following the luncheon served to Institute members and guests, Edmund B. Gregory, Major General, U. S. A. (retired), formerly World War II Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, addressed the audience and stated: "Military planning in the United States, in the years preceding 1940, had been based on a defensive concept. The Army was clothed in textiles for fighting in Maine in summer and Florida in winter. So when we came into World War II the Army was ill-clothed to meet the global warfare with which we were confronted."

He stressed that it is impossible to overestimate the importance of proper and adequate clothing in maintaining the efficiency of the fighting man; that clothing and such equipment such as a man can carry with him, and the food that is provided to him, must be relied upon to protect him against a hostile environment and to maintain his fighting efficiency.

General Gregory stressed the great contribution made by industry in the application of the findings of the Quartermaster research to the development and production of textile products which resulted from close cooperation from industry with the Army. He said: "At no time was it possible for Quartermaster research to reach a solution of its problems without active assistance from industry. That probably will always be the case and, in one sense, it should be. Practically all Quartermaster products have a civilian counterpart. By continual close collaboration it should be possible in the future for the Quartermaster Corps to continue the

improvement of its items for military use, while at the same time contributing to the improvement of similar items for civilian consumers. While modes of warfare may change, and while it is devoutly to be hoped that there will never be a need to apply the results of military research in environmental protection to actual combat conditions, the American public and the textile industries can well justify continued research in this field by the Quartermaster Corps. Not only will it provide insurance against possible military contingencies," he said, "but it will have a great value to the industries themselves and to the consumer. Whether in the field of improved fabrics, or the development of flameproof clothing, shrink-resistant wool items, longer-wearing textiles or whatever is of interest to the Army in the field of textiles, the civilian economy can also benefit from the Army's research in these fields, and from the leadership of Quartermaster research and development in seeking a solution to these problems as a military necessity."

Lewis Sanders, President of the Institute, in presenting his annual report of the Institute's activities, stated that "the research program of the Institute, as approved by its Research Advisory Committee, the Chairman of which is William D. Appel of the Bureau of Standards, constitutes definitely integrated research having clear-cut objectives which are, principally, (a) the development of certain basic data essential as a foundation for continuing special research and which has long been needed; (b) the development of the research on warp sizing and other sizing on which the Institute has already done substantial and valuable research; (c) the development of some special lines of research having more immediate practical relations to current mill operations.

In addition to its general research program, the Institute is now prepared to encourage and undertake the setting up of special research projects on matters of interest to groups of member mills, to be financed by them, and the information to remain their property for an agreed upon period of time before being published. This phase of Institute research is subordinate to and must always be kept in proper relation to the basic research program conducted for the benefit of all members by the Institute.

H. Wickliffe Rose, Honorary Chairman of the meeting and Chairman of the Institute Board of Directors, reviewed the day's program in his closing remarks when he said: "The ideological warfare in which industry is now involved threatens the capitalistic system by destruction of the ability of corporations to make profits. Caught in a squeeze between rising wages and costs and price levels controlled by government, management is forced to consider more carefully than ever before the means for making a profit. Greater productivity partly rests in the will of the workers. It depends also, to a great extent, on research.

"Fruits of research are harvested as new products which, placed in production, create new jobs; new technology, which serves to produce better products more efficiently; and improved environment or working conditions. While making it possible for a corporation to do business at a profit, and thus to pay rent in the form of dividends for the machinery owned by the stockholders, research, through these three types of results, serves the employees and the public.

"Most progressive companies are conducting research themselves while fostering research done by others in their fields. The broader and more basic the subject or problem, the more expensive it is for a company to do the job itself. For that reason we find basic research being conducted in educational institutions and research institutes such as ours.

"A major activity of our Institute is to give management new knowledge on which production can progress.

"The increase in support of institutional research by large and small mills means an increasing sense of responsibility for research, whether or not it is done within the company.

"There are many roads to the same destination. If the goal is the prosperity and happiness of the general public by the production of better textiles at lower prices in larger quantities when and where they are wanted, then the Textile Research Institute will continue to point the way through research."

• du Pont Movie on Dyes

How the modern dyes industry safeguards man-made colors is told in a new Du Pont motion picture, "Harnessing the Rainbow," produced in color with sound. It is designed primarily for sales training courses in department and specialty stores and for home economics groups. Just completed by the Dyestuffs Division of the Du Pont Organic Chemicals Department, the film runs 29 minutes.

Scenes in the home, stores, dye plants and laboratories, highlight the fact that dyes are available to provide the particular degree of fastness demanded by the end use of the dyed material. The motion picture discusses the importance of wash fastness for things that require laundering, and such other aspects of color stability as resistance to sunlight, perspiration, dry-cleaning, rubbing, and ironing. The essential value of informative labeling as a buying guide is emphasized.

Presentation of various phases of yarn and fabric dyeing illustrates the use of different dyes and application methods for different fibers and fabrics. Textile printing is also depicted.

Part of the film is devoted to the work of the Technical Laboratory of Du Pont's Deepwater, N. J., plant. Of interest to AATCC members is a scene showing its Year Book as an example of an association developing methods for testing fastness of dyes.

Another important phase of dyestuffs activity seen in the film is the basic research carried on at the Du Pont Company's Jackson Laboratory at Deepwater.

A brief history of by-gone methods reviews progress since early days when color was derived from natural dyes, with uncertain results and lack of uniformity.

In presenting the story of dyes, the film is intended to give the consumer knowledge that will aid in selecting fabrics with reliable colors, and to provide sales people with an authoritative source of information for customer service. A booklet summarizing highlights of the moving picture will be available for distribution to audiences.

• National Textile Seminar

The 1947 National Textile Seminar, sponsored by the Philadelphia Textile Institute, will be held through the week commencing May 12 at the Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa., it is announced by Theodore B. Hayward, of the committee on arrangements.

This will be the second such "forum for industry" worked up by the Institute. The Annual Seminar was initiated this year the week of July 8-12, at Hershey, Pa. Arrangements for the coming assembly of textile executives will allow a "broader scope of endeavor with a larger attendance than was possible at Hershey," Mr. Hayward said. The committee also feels that the new date will be more agreeable to the industry, he added.

The seminar committee for 1947 is the same that guided the inaugural affair at Hershey, with J. Marshall Cole, vice-president of the Cold Spring Bleachery, Yardley, Pa., retaining the chairmanship. Members of the committee include: Alban Eavenson, chairman of the board, Eavenson & Levering, Camden, N. J.; Rinaldo A. Lukkens, vice president, Continental Mills, Philadelphia; Carl C. Mattman, Jr., Textron, Inc., New York; M. Earl Heard, director of research, West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point, Ga.; Richard S. Cox, Dean of the Philadelphia Textile Institute; and Theodore

B. Hayward, manager, wool department, Swift & Company.

• Joins N.A.C.M.

James A. Irvine, Industrial Relations Counsellor, has become associated with the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to establish an Industrial Relations Service Department for the use of member mills.

Mr. Irvine, a graduate of Lowell Textile Institute, has had many years experience in industrial and labor relations in the textile field, including 10 years with Cheney Brothers and four years with the Pacific Mills.

During the late war he served as Lieutenant Colonel in the Engineers Corps and was assigned to several important industrial relations problems.

• New Eastman Office

Tennessee Eastman Corporation announces that, on December 9, a newly constructed sales office, laboratory, and warehouse for Eastman Acetate Dyestuffs was opened at Lodi, New Jersey, for the convenience of dyers in the Eastern area.

The new laboratory is equipped to render complete service, without obligation, in the dyeing and processing of acetate, acetate and mixed fibers, nylon, and all other synthetics. Facilities will be available for re-checking, dyeing, and printing tests, and all fastness-properties tests. Equipment includes Fadeometer and Launder-Ometer, as well as miniature dyeing apparatus, such as jig, padder, and dye box.

Complete stocks of Eastman Acetate Dyestuffs will be kept at the new warehouse for prompt delivery service to Paterson, Passaic, New York, and other points in the East.

The sales office, formerly located in New York City, is being moved to the new building at this time in order to centralize all phases of Tennessee Eastman's expansion program for its dyestuffs in this section. Dyestuff sales will continue to be under the direction of F. L. Bume.

• Testimonial Dinner for Ralph Culver

Ralph F. Culver, recently retired after 25 years as manager of the Providence office of Ciba Company, Inc., was honored by more than 100 friends and associates at a testimonial dinner held at the Hotel Narragansett, Providence, R. I., on October 28.

Among the many leading figures in the textile industry who gathered to honor Mr. Culver for his contributions to the textile industry over a period of 42 years were two former presidents of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists: P. J. Wood and Dr. Louis A. Olney. Mr. Wood, Technical Director of the Royce Chemical Company, acted as toastmaster following the official welcome delivered by Allison R. Fletcher of the Franklin Process Company. Dr. Olney, Professor Emeritus of Lowell Textile Institute, was one of the principal speakers. While a student at Lowell Textile, Mr. Culver studied under Dr. Olney.

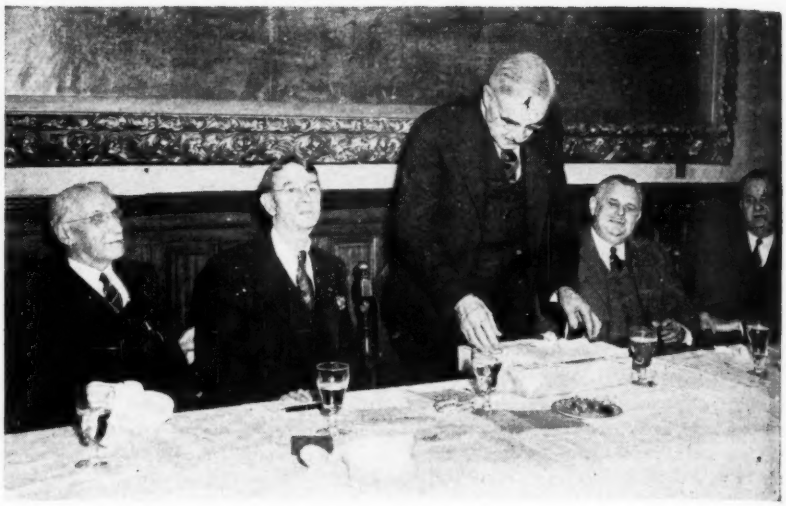


Photo by Kenneth C. Everett

In this photo Mr. Culver is receiving gifts from the more than 100 friends and associates present. Left to right: Dr. Louis A. Olney, Professor Emeritus of Lowell Textile Institute; P. J. Wood, technical director of the Royce Chemical Co.; Mr. Culver; Allison Fletcher of the Franklin Process Company; and Raymond W. Jacoby of the Ciba Co.

Photo by Kenneth C. Everett

Here Mr. Culver receives personal congratulations from several friends. Left to right: Mr. Culver; Allison Fletcher of the Franklin Process Co.; and (back to camera) Arnold G. Tew of Ciba's Providence office.

Other speakers included John Culver, Ralph Culver's brother, who is with Ciba Company's Philadelphia office and Raymond Jacoby. Mr. Jacoby succeeded Mr. Culver as manager of Ciba's Providence office.

Mr. Culver was presented with a guest book signed by all those present and with a sterling silver tray on which this inscription was engraved:

"Write me as one that loves his fellow men"

RALPH F. CULVER

With sincere affection from his many friends.

October 28, 1946

Providence R. I.

Mr. Culver was born in Groton, Mass., where he received his preliminary education in the public schools. He graduated from Lowell Textile Institute in 1904 with high honors in the chemistry and dyeing course. He has held positions in prominent textile organizations such as that of chemist in the Glenlyon Print Works, assistant dyer in the Arnold Print Works, where he was promoted to superintendent of dyeing in 1906, and manager of the Holliston Mills in Norwood, Mass.

Mr. Culver entered the dyestuff field in 1916 and in 1921 he associated himself with the newly incorporated Ciba Company of New York City. He was appointed manager of the Providence office and the following year was made a director and elected vice president.

• Ultra Chemical Expanding Plant

The Paterson, New Jersey plant of Ultra Chemical Works, Inc. is now being enlarged in accordance with a long-range program of expansion and modernization. Several new buildings have already been erected, and others are now in the process of construction.

An outstanding feature of the newly completed Detergents Division building is the recently installed spray dryer. Six stories high, this spray dryer is one of the largest, most modern installations of its kind in the country.

Other buildings in the Paterson plant will house administrative offices and new, modern laboratories, to be supplied with the most up-to-date equipment. All buildings are planned for the latest developments in plant machinery—for the purpose of improving techniques and speeding production.

When completed according to plans, the entire new plant will occupy an area of 50,000 square feet.

• 40 Scholarships in 1947

New England Textile Foundation, 68 South Main Street, Providence 3, Rhode Island announces that it will award up to 40 $500.00 freshman scholarships in 1947 in Bradford-Durfee Technical Institute, Fall River, Massachusetts; Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Massachusetts; New Bedford Textile Institute, New Bedford, Massachusetts; or Textile School of Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island. These scholarships will be available to graduates of accredited senior high schools or preparatory schools who will not be over 21 years of age on July 1, 1947 and to seniors of said schools in good standing. All students must be recommended by the principals of their schools. Scholarships will be awarded to those students who have the best scholastic records, the best recommendations and who make satisfactory scores in a competitive examination to be given by College Entrance Examination Board on April 12, 1947 in various centers throughout the United States. The fee for taking this examination will be $5.00.

Only students interested in a textile career should enter this scholarship contest. "Textile" in this case includes all types of fibers and the manufacture of yarn and fabrics, coloring and finishing of raw stock, yarns and fabrics, and design of printed, woven or knitted fabrics, but NOT of wearing apparel.

Students wishing to compete should immediately notify New England Textile Foundation, 68 South Main Street, Providence 3, Rhode Island which will send them full information and instructions. Final applications to compete must be postmarked not later than January 15, 1947.

The foundation states that it awarded 19 of these freshman scholarships in 1946 and that scholarships for sophomore, junior and senior years will be available to those students who make a good record in their freshman year. Students from any part of the United States are eligible to compete for freshman scholarships, provided they can meet the requirements.

• Gum Finish for Cottons and Rayons

The Textile Chemical Division of the Dexter Chemical Corporation announces the development of Dexene No. 115, a new product designed to give a firm finish to cottons and rayons.

Dexene No. 115 is a water soluble gum finish of low viscosity and high stability. It is said to be readily soluble in cold water, to work well with starches and may be added to many starch finishes to improve the binding power of the starch. It may be mixed with both cationic and anionic materials and is unaffected by mild conditions of acid or alkali. Dexene is also said to be an efficient aid in the printing of cotton and rayon.

• Book on Emulsions

A new edition of its book on Emulsions is now being offered by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. The 72-page book presents over 113 practical formulas and methods for preparing cosmetic and industrial emulsions of oils, waxes, fats, and greases. Extensive additions and revisions have been made to the material given in previous editions, including description of the uses of "Tergitol" wetting agents, "Carbowax" polyethylene gycol emollients, and "Cellosize" hydroxyethyl cellulose thickener in new emulsion formulas. The book also describes the use of many of the recently developed amine soaps and cationic dispersants which have become commercially popular as emulsifying agents. Copies may be obtained without charge from any district sales office of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, or from its principal office at 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

• Hercules Appointment

Henry A. Thouron has been appointed assistant to the director of sales of the Synthetics Department of Hercules Powder Company, Britt H. Little, director of sales of that department, has announced.

Mr. Thouron will aid in coordinating the rapidly expanding work of the district sales offices with the central sales offices in Wilmington, Del., Mr. Little explained.

Mr. Thouron joined the Hercules Naval Stores Department after graduating from Princeton University in June, 1934. In 1938, he was assigned to rosin sales and technical service work, and in 1939, was appointed resident technical representative of the Naval Stores Department in New England, with headquarters at Stoneham, Mass.

Mr. Thouron entered service in 1940 and has been engaged in sales and operations work with the Virginia Cellulose Department since his return to Hercules Powder Company in January, 1946.

• Cyanamid Resin Bulletin

A basic melamine resin, Aerotex Resin M-3, which is said to impart a wide range of characteristics to all sorts of fabrics, is described in a new bulletin of the American Cyanamid Company's Textile Resin Department.

Used in different formulas with other compounds, Aerotex Resin M-3 is said to control shrinkage and give crease resistance to rayons, linens and cottons or mixtures of these and effect durable glazing on chintz.

Aerotex Resin M-3 is also used in formulas to bind pigments, for gas fading resistance to acetate rayons, fixation of starches and gum, reduction or slippage, and durable stiffness particularly in cotton buckrams and interlinings.

A thermosetting resin, Aerotex M-3 is said to be considered superior to the urea formaldehyde type formerly used because of many improved properties. Particularly important among these is the ability of Aerotex Resin M-3 to maintain its stability under storage conditions.

The bulletin gives the formulas in which resin is used and discusses technical problems connected with its use. Bulletin 109, Aerotex Resin M-3, may be secured by application to the Textile Resin Department of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

• Monsanto Textile Chemical Sales

Monsanto Chemical Company recently announced the following territorial as-

signments for salesmen in its newly organized textile chemicals department:

W. R. Battersby, Maine, New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts; T. E. Lannefeld, Rhode Island, southeastern Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut; E. S. Lamont, New York, excepting New York City, Vermont, western Massachusetts and western Connecticut; C. F. Bishop, New York City, upper Pennsylvania and upper New Jersey; E. H. McCoy, Delaware, Maryland, lower Pennsylvania and lower New Jersey; F. K. Burre, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina; R. Gow, III, Middle West; R. N. Foster, Southern States.

All eight salesmen have college degrees in chemistry and are technically trained in the application of Monsanto's textile chemicals to fabrics.

Five are World War II veterans. Battersby and McCoy were officers in the Navy, Lamont and Gow were Air Corps officers, and Bishop served as an officer in the Army.

• Joins Sonneborn

Francis R. Rody, of Andover, Mass., has joined the Textile Chemicals Division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, as special technical representative, according to an announcement made by S. G. Slavin, sales manager.

Mr. Rody, a graduate of Lowell Textile Institute, had been connected during the past 18 years with the American Woolen Co. and other firms in the textile field as a chemist specializing in analytical work, finishing and dyeing problems. At present he is engaged in supervising the application of Fybrol 1115 in wool and worsted processing for a number of New England mills. However, he will shortly be available for this and similar technical work to other mills throughout the country served by Sonneborn's Textile Chemicals Division.

• Celanese Patent

Celanese Corporation of America has been granted a patent relating to the production of staple fibers which are voluminous and permanently crimped and possess a crinkled structure similar to that of wool.

According to the invention, United States Letters Patent No. 2,408,381, these crimped or crinkled staple fibers are obtained by immersing relaxed, unstretched and unassociated staple fibers, of cellulose acetate or other organic derivative of cellulose and produced from filaments spun without any tension or drawdown being exerted thereon, in a water soluble medium containing a water soluble swelling agent having at least a softening action on the cellulose derivative.

The excess of softening medium is removed from the staple fibers, the latter then immersed in water at a temperature of about 150-160 degrees Fahrenheit for a short period of time, after which the water is removed and the staple fibers dried.

E. I. Valko, who has been appointed Director of Research of E. F. Drew & Co., Inc. Dr. Valko is internationally known for his patents, numerous publications and books dealing with the chemistry of colloids, proteins, elastomers, textile fibers, germicides and surface active agents.

After receiving his Ph.D degree at the University of Vienna in 1926, Dr. Valko was in turn Research Associate to the Medical Faculty of the University of Vienna, and chemist at the Central Research Laboratory of the I. G. Farbenindustrie. Since he came to this country some years ago, Dr Valko has held leading industrial research positions.

Dr. Valko's activities will cover the entire field of interests of E. F. Drew & Company, Inc., refiners and processors of edible and industrial fats and oils; manufacturers of fatty acids, derivatives and chemical specialties for the textile, leather, plastics, paper, sanitary, cosmetic and many other industries. Dr. Valko's headquarters will be located at the company's plant in Boonton, New Jersey. ... .

• Joins I.T.T.

John Armstrong Waugh has joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology. He has had long experience in the textile industry, first with the Lonsdale Company; then with H. and B. American Machine Company, where he was engaged in machine erection and new developments, and finally with the Bates Company where he was overseer of carding for nine years.

Born in Belfast, Mr. Waugh came to this country at an early age. He attended the Rhode Island School of Design, where he studied weaving and designing.

• Purchasing Agent, Arnold, Hoffman

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, Rhode Island, has announced the appointment of Enoch Edwards as Purchasing Agent from November 1, 1946. Mr. Edwards recently returned to Arnold, Hoffman after serving for 3½ years in the armed forces of the United States as Captain with the 9th Army Air Force overseas.

J. B. Henriques, of the New York Offise, will continue as Director of Purchases.

• Elected Officer, Givaudan-Delawanna

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 11th in New York City, Ernest R. Durrer was elected executive vice-president and member of the Board of Directors of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., and Burton T. Bush, Inc.

Mr. Durrer is a native of Switzerland and has been associated with the Givaudan organization in America and abroad for many years.

Prior to 1934 he lived for many years in the United States, and thereafter travelled extensively on behalf of L. Givaudan & Cie., S. A., particularly in the Far East. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Durrer returned to the United States, with several associates from Geneva, to organize and direct the newly formed Givaudan-Foreign Inc., of which he became vice-president. This organization assumed the important and difficult task of coordinating the Givaudan exports under the trying wartime conditions and keeping the Givaudan name on the overseas markets.

In joining the Board of Directors, Mr. Durrer becomes the fourth member to be added this year. Other members of the Board are Mr. Xavier Givaudan and Mr. Andre Givaudan, both of Geneva, Switzerland; Dr. Eric C. Kunz, president of the company; Mr. Francis N. Bangs, vice-president and corporation counsel; Mr. Harold F. Duffy, treasurer; Mr. Ralph M. Stevenson, sales manager; and Dr. Max Luthy, plant manager. The last three named are the other new members.

• To Market U. S. Vanadium Chemicals

The inorganic chemicals produced by the Mining and Metal Chemical divisions

of United States Vanadium Corporation are now being marketed by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation. Both companies are Units of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

United States Vanadium Corporation not only mines and processes domestic tungsten and vanadium ores, but also produces the chemical derivatives in plants located at Henderson, Nevada, and Niagara Falls, New York. The compounds being made at this time include ammonium paratungstate, tungstic acid, and tungstic oxide, which are intermediates for the manufacture of tungsten metal powder, tungsten carbide, and tungsten wire filaments. A new and important industrial product is phosphotungstic acid. This interesting acid wtih unusual properties is now available for the first time in tonnage quantities at attractive prices. It is used as the precipitant for basic dyes in the manufacture of the important phosphotungstic acid colors, and as a general purpose precipitant for amino-containing compounds such as proteins and alkaloids. Large-scale production of sodium vanadate (red cake) and high purity grades of both ammonium metavanadate and vanadium pentoxide has been carried on for some time. These compounds are used by manufacturers of catalysts and ceramic colors.

Tungsten mining operations at the Pine Creek mine and mill of United States Vanadium Corporation at Bishop, California, in the High Sierras. Tungsten ores are mined and processed here, then shipped to Henderson, Nevada or Niagara Falls, N. Y., for the production of the chemical derivatives now being marketed by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

Henry C. Speel, formerly with General Mills of Minneapolis, who has joined the staff of the Alrose Chemical Company, Providence, Rhode Island.

A graduate of Harvard in 1930, Mr. Speel was a member of the Research Department of General Mills, engaged in new chemical product development. Prior to that, he was associated with the Atlas Powder Company for a number of years. He is the author of a number of articles on surface active agents, flexible glues, pharmaceutical and cosmetic chemicals.

At the Alrose Chemical Company Mr. Speel will work with surface active agents and chemical specialties in technical service and market development.

Through a co-operative program of research and development Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation expects to offer a number of other vanadium and tungsten derivatives that have industrial potentialities, including not only various salts but organic compounds of these unusual elements. All of these compounds will be available through the 18 district offices of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

• Aspinook Appointment

John F. Mullaney, assistant engineer in the Aspinook Corporation's four New England textile finishing plants, has been appointed general manager of the firm's Jewett City, Conn. plant, William A. Broadfoot, Aspinook president, has announced.

Mr. Mullaney, who succeeded Harry Jackson as plant manager, entered the textile industry upon his graduation in 1920 from the Lowell Textile Institute. He was first associated with the Saco-Lowell Company, manufacturers of textile machinery. Next he went to Pacific Mills, working in its Lawrence Print Works, Lawrence, Mass.

When that plant was purchased in 1941 by the expanding Aspinook Corporation, Mr. Mullaney remained in the plant, serving its new management as plant engineer.

• Tariff Commission Report on Dyes

The United States Tariff Commission on November 18th released a report on the coal-tar dye industry, one in a series on War Changes in Industry requested by the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. This concise review of the United States tariff treatment of dyes and pre-war commercial arrangements and recent wartime changes in the world trade in dyes is intended to furnish the required factual basis for the determination of future government policy as well as of planning by the American dye industry, both at home and in the international field. The present position of the domestic dye industry is assessed in connection with an examination of the industry's history and the relation thereto of the tariff, cartel arrangements and foreign patent control, raw material supply, wartime expansion, government controls, and reconversion problems of the 47 primary dye producers. The report also contains recent information on labor conditions, expenditures for research, and an estimate of the financial investment in the United States dye industry.

Copies of the report on Dyes, War Changes in Industry Series, Report No. 19, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents a copy.

• Furfural Bulletin

"Current Uses for Furfural" is the title of the latest Bulletin, No. 204, in the series on Furfural and the Furans being published by The Quaker Oats Company, Chemicals Dept. This 20-page booklet discusses and illustrates some of the uses of this chemical which have become of active interest to chemists in many different fields of industry.

The uses of furfural as selective solvent, a dispersant, resin-former, chemical intermediate and for other miscellaneous applications are fully covered and give a comprehensive picture of the importance of this chemical to all industry. Copies are available without charge from The Quaker Oats Company, Chemicals Dept., Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

• Monsanto Appointment

John J. Healy, Jr., director of development for Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division, has been appointed assistant general manager of the Merrimac Division. Mr. Healy, a native

of Boston and graduate of Harvard University, has been with the Merrimac Division since 1921. In taking over his new position, effective December 1, he will continue to carry the responsibility for coordination of the division's current expansion program.

L. F. Loutrel will succeed Mr. Healy as director of the development department.

Mr. Healy is a member of the admissions committee of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and former chairman of the Institute's Boston Section. He is also a director an dnational councilor of the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society.

• Joins ASA

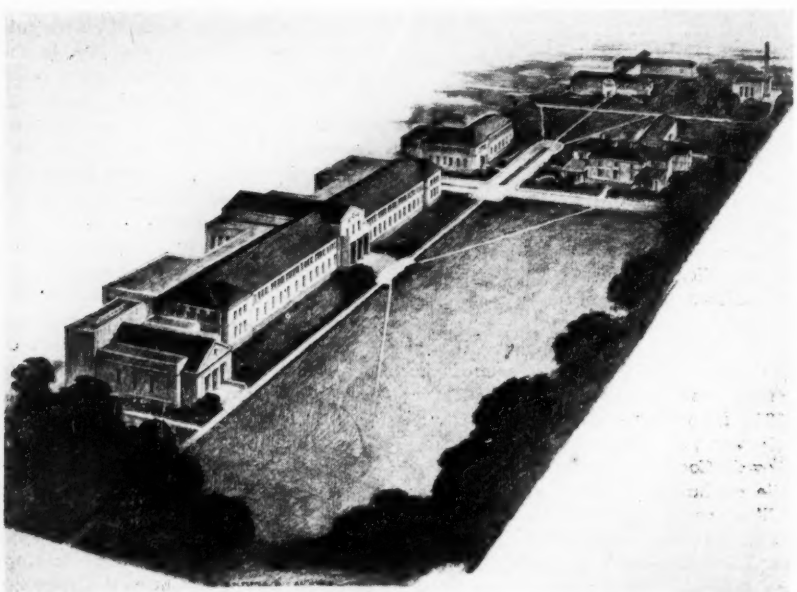
The appointment of Eugene Somoff to the newly created post of technical service engineer has been announced by P. G. Agnew, Vice President and Secretary of the American Standards Association.

Mr. Somoff, an electrical engineer with wide experience in Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, and the United States, will collect and supply technical information concerning American standards and those of other countries. He will conduct world wide surveys of standards available in any particular field for use by committees of the ASA and his service will also be available to its 2,000 company members and the Association's engineering staff.

George F. Sharrard, who has joined Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. in charge of Technical Service activities. A graduate in Chemical Engineering from the University of Michigan, Mr. Sharrard was previously in the Industrial Engineering Department of The Eastman Kodak Company.

• du Pont Unit

The Du Pont Company announced recently plans for an additional unit to the Sabine River Works which is being built on a thousand acre site about three miles west of Orange, Texas. The new unit is to make adipic acid, an important component in the manufacture of nylon and will provide employment for approximately 150 persons when production starts.



Architect's Drawing of the Proposed Plan of the Philadelphia Textile Institute's New Buildings. These were submitted at a recent meeting of Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Textile Institute Foundation.

• Aspinook Officers

E. Dudley Lathrop, treasurer of the Aspinook Corporation and Raymond E. Caffray, general manager of its Lawrence (Mass.) print works, have been elected to the firm's board of directors, William A. Broadfoot, president, has announced.

In addition, Aspinook stockholders, holding their eighth annual meeting, re-elected to the board the following members:

B. R. Armour, president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation; Mr. Broadfoot; Viggo Carlsen and R. W. Smith, vice presidents; Arlen G. Swigger, secretary; E. F. Green; E. E. Gilbert and Hamilton Pell.

Annual
Processing
Review
Number

Due to the fact that in our last issue we ran a number of articles which reviewed textile wet processing developments for the past twenty-five years, the review articles which usually appear in the Annual Processing Review Number have been omitted in this year's edition.

OBITUARY

WALTER L. BLACKHALL

WALTER L. BLACKHALL, Director of the Central Testing Laboratory of the New York City Department of Purchase died at his home on October 25, 1946.

Born in Troy, N. Y., Mr. Blackhall was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic of that city with a degree of Civil Engineering. Since 1914 he had been connected with the Central Testing Leboratory now located at 480 Canal St., New York City and, for the past five years was its director.

Mr. Blackhall was a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, a member of the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the American Chemical Society, and the New York State Society of Professional Engineers.

Proceedings of the
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists

DECEMBER 16, 1946

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Howard M. Waddle, Secretary, West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala.
Matthew T. Barnhill, Vice-Chairman; Allyn J. Morse, Treasurer

STUDENT CHAPTERS

Lowell Textile Institute
North Carolina State College
Philadelphia Textile Institute
New Bedford Textile Institute

Members should notify the Secretary immediately of all address changes

Meeting, Rhode Island Section

THE November meeting of the R. I. section was held at the Providence Engineering Society on November 22nd with approximately 125 present. At this meeting the annual reports of the various committees were read and the following list of officers elected for 1947:

Chairman: George H. Wood, Jr.
Vice-Chairman: Robert W. Joerger
Treasurer: Robert R. Farwell
Secretary: Emory A. Richards
Councilor for Three Years: Ralph F. Culver

Sectional Committee: Richard W. Powell, Earl D. McLeod, Robert P. Wood, Kenneth J. Broden

Program Committee: William W. Thornton, Arthur E. Hirst, Edward J. Allard, Herbert S. Travis.

Following the business meeting A. H. Razee of the Technical Service Department of the Rumford Chemical Works talked on the use of poly-phosphates in the textile industry. This talk was illustrated with a very interesting demonstration, bringing out vividly, by visual observation, the reactions and value of poly-phosphates when used in the textile industry. Mr. Razee's presentation of data was not only technical but many practical applications were demonstrated and explained to the satisfaction of all present.

Respectfully submitted,
EMORY A. RICHARDS,
Secretary

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Meeting of N. N. E. Section Committees

THE combined meeting of the Northern New England Sectional Committee, Speakers Committee, and Intersectional Prize Paper Committee was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, November 25, 1946, with the following present:

Everett C. Atwell, Lyman Billings, Henry B. Evans, Kenneth R. Fox, Ernest R. Kaswell, Arthur G. Merrill, Jr., Clarence L. Nutting, Frank J. O'Neil, Tom Peel, George O. Linberg, Azel W. Mack, Edward S. Chapin, Martin H. Gurley, Jr., Walter J. Hamburger, Roland E. Derby, Edward B. Bell, Delbert E. Ray, Donald H. Powers, Ridgeley G. Shepherd, Jr., John H. Skinkle, Sawyer F. Sylvester, C. Wendell Lever, Ralph E. Hale, Herbert E. Wieland, Joseph B. Evans, guest.

Following dinner the meeting opened with a welcome by Chairman Linberg, calling attention to the splendid attendance—24 out of 29 members invited. Members of the Intersectional Prize Paper committee were asked to vote to elect their own Chairman. Kenneth R. Fox, President of Lowell Textile Institute was elected for 1947.

Meeting dates for 1947 were decided as follows:

January 17, March 21, April 25, May 16, June 13 (outing), October 17, November 21.

Chairman Frank J. O'Neil of the 1947 Speakers' Committee stated we will try to get Harold B. Whiting, of A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass., to give the January paper.

Lyman Billings was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee, with the duty of building up Sectional Membership so that we may qualify for another National Councilor. All membership applications are to be referred to and handled by Chairman Billings. For the annual Convention, it was definitely decided that members or guests desiring to attend any function must register—especially those wishing to attend only a dinner or luncheon.

Martin H. Gurley, Jr., Chairman of Corporate Members Committee, is to appoint his own committee and try to secure eight to ten new members each year. Nineteen have been added in 1946.

Adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
HERBERT E. WIELAND,
Publicity Chairman

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Meetings, New York Section

THE first meeting of the New York Section for the 1946-47 season was held on October 18 at the Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, New Jersey.

Following introduction of those seated at the head table, the Chairman referred to the Silver Jubilee Convention to be held in Boston in December and expressed the wish that the New York Section would be well represented.

The first speaker on the technical program was Weldon Helmus of the Fairlawn Finishing Company whose subject was: "Problems Connected with the Dyeing and Finishing of Synthetic Fabrics." The second speaker was George Northup of the Waldrich Company who spoke on "Printing of Synthetic and Mixed Fabrics."

The attendance was 375.

The second meeting of the New York Section was held on November 22nd at the Swiss Chalet.

During the business meeting Patrick J. Kennedy, chairman of the nominating commmittee, reported Harold H. Taylor as the committee's nominee for the additional councilor to which this section is entitled. Mr. Taylor was unanimously elected.

The first speaker on the technical program was L. L. Larson of the Nylon Division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., who discussed "Nylon Staple—Its Properties and Applications." The second speaker was Hans A. Holterhoff of Newburgh Moire Co., Inc., who spoke on "Moire Finishing of Today's Fabrics."

An attractive display of items making use of moire had been arranged. Among the exhibits were the following:

Moired Silk Fabrics—Cheney Brothers, Manchester, Conn.

Ladies Moire Suit—Schultze-Zuch, Inc., New York City.

Missy Moire Dress—Schultze-Zuch, Inc.

Moired Ladies Umbrellas—Rain Products, Inc., New York City.

Moired Ladies Wallets—Lovely Novelty Co., New York City.

Moired Ladies Cosmetic Bags—Lovely Novelty Co.

Moired Men's Neckwear Fabrics (Skein Dyed)—The Losen Co., New York City.

Moired Neckwear Fabrics, Men's (Screen Printed)—Thelo Fabrics, New York City.

Moired Gift Novelties—House of Leather Gifts, Inc., New York City.

Moired Picture Frames—Michaelian & Kohlberg, New York City.

Moired Ecclesiastical Goods—Benziger Bros., New York City.

Moired Ladies Luggage—Hull Leather Goods, Inc., New York City.

Moire Lined Men's Luggage—Hull Leather Goods, Inc.

The entire display was set up by the Maharan Fabrics Corp. The attendance was 200.

Respectfully submitted,
NORMAN A. JOHNSON,
Secretary

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Meeting, Philadelphia Section

THE meeting of the Philadelphia section was held on Friday, November 15, in the North Roof Garden at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The meeting was opened by Curt Baeringer, Chairman, who read the report of the nominating committee for election of officers for the Philadelphia section, for the year 1947.

Chairman—Walter Fancourt III.
Vice Chairman—Arthur M. Gordon.
Treasurer—James Dixon.
Secretary—A. E. Raimo.
Councilors
Curt Baeringer—Boyce C. Bond.
Prof. P. Theel—Lloyd Koons—A. W. Etchells

Sectional Committee

W. R. Smith—John Koch

John Jordan—F. V. Traut

E. E. Rettberg made a motion that the nominations be closed. It was seconded by Walter Huber. All officers were unanimously elected.

A. M. Townson was given a hearty welcome of applause for his reappearance after a long siege of illness.

Dr. Frederic R. Senti, the speaker of the evening gave a talk on "The Structure of Protein Fibers" which was enthusiastically received and applauded.

There were 91 present for dinner and 110 for the meeting.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. RAIMO,
Secretary

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Meeting, South Central Section

THE fall meeting of the South Central Section was held at the Patten Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn. on September 21, 1946 with 100 members and guests in attendance.

In the afternoon technical session Dr. W. F. Luther of the Industrial Research Institute of the University of Chattanoga delivered a paper on "Trends in Textile Research and Education."

Jack Anderson gave a talk on wool in which he described the various types of wool and the part each type plays in woolen manufacturing.

Clyde Horne, Chairman, announced that J. D. Mosheim would act as judge from this section for the Intersectional Contest. He appointed H. A. Rodgers as Chairman of the Corporate Membership Committee.

The Chairman appointed the following to serve as nominating committee to select officers for the year 1947—J. A. Crumley, Chairman; R. W. Freeze; A. J. Kelley and Glen Bellamy.

Following the banquet that night a Technicolor sound film was shown through the courtesy of The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company.

Respectfully submitted,

W. K. NEWMAN,
Acting Secretary

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Meeting, Mid-West Section

THE Fall meeting of the Midwest Section was held at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, October 19, 1946.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at 2:20 P.M. attended by 85 members and guests. This meeting was composed of an open forum led by our current "panel of experts" who did a magnificent job:

Louis Blank, Archie Alexander, Meyer Fleischmann, Arthur Hultberg, N. Koehler.

Question No. 1.

In dyeing of cotton or mercerized cotton yarn in the open with vat dyes, what effect do temperatures from 180° F. to 200° F. have on level dyeing and shade obtained?

Answered by N. Koehler.

Blues lose chlorine fastness at high temperatures, however level dyeing is increased. No effect on exhaustion. Hydro is used more rapidly too.

Kenneth Harms noted that blues of the BFD type dyed level even at the boil but it is not advisable for regular practice as other desirable features such as chlorine fastness and brilliance are sacrificed.

Question No. 2.

In reading over the instructions for woolen dyeing issued by the dyestuff manufacturers it has been noted that the instruction will call for the addition of dyestuff, a given quality of some salt, and a certain percentage of acid based on the poundage of wool to be dyed. Because the ratio of liquor to the poundage to be dyed is seldom ever constant and varies from batch to batch, is the important thing accurate control of the quantity of acid added or accurate control of the acidity or pH of the solution during the actual dyeing operation?

Answered by N. Koehler:

Ratio of water to color is important.

With regard to metalized dyes, high acid levels well, even on tippy wools. Suggest following:

Ratio of 1— 8 use 5% Sulfuric
Ratio of 1—20 use 8% Sulfuric
Ratio of 1—50 use 12% Sulfuric

Al. Olson asked what effect on felting high percentages of sulfuric acid would have when used with metalized dyes.

Louis Blank stated felting would take place more easily in a neutral or alkaline bath. Arthur Hultberg stated that chlorinated wool however is more resistant to alkaline felting than acid.

Question No. 3.

Woolen fabrics are commonly dyed in liquors containing quantities of acid ranging from 1% of acetic, based on the fabric, to 8% of sulfuric based on the fabric. Should the rinsing operation, which follows completion of the dyeing cycle, be constant or is it better practice to resort to neutralization methods for reducing the acid content of the wool in the sulfuric acid dyestuff?

Answered by Louis Blank:

A good rinse is satisfactory. pH control not necessary. Meyer Fleischmann suggests use of sodium acetate as a buffer if cotton is present. N. Koehler stated that a small amount of sulfuric acid retained in wool rawstock eases spinning by retaining moisture.

Question No. 4.

If it is desirable to effect neutralization of the sulfuric acid dye lot, how may the neutralization best be carried out and what constitutes a practical end point of the neutralization operation?

Answered by Meyer Fleischmann:

Neutralize with ammonia or sodium acetate to a pH of 6.5 or 7.0.

Meeting adjourned at 3:15 P.M.

* * * *

Dinner was served at 7:20 P.M. and 125 members and guests were present.

On a motion by S. Klein seconded by Al. Olson the minutes of previous meeting and the treasurer's reports were accepted as read.

Al. Feit discussed the National Convention.

Art Brainerd made a motion seconded by Tom Latham we carry through our plans for 1947 convention. Carried.

Al Olson suggested Milwaukee as a possible site.

S. Klein favors Chicago. No action taken.

Al Feit appointed Nominating Committee as follows:

Chairman—S. Klein.

Assisted by—Eric Camp, Herman Boxser, Louis Hoehn, Paul Willgeroth.

At this point Al Feit introduced the guest speaker, R. H. Smith of the Fine Chemicals Division of E. I. luPont de Nemours Company who delivered a most interesting talk on "Surface Activity and its Relation to Detergency."

On a motion by Al Olson seconded by George Osha the meeting adjourned at 10:05 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. CHABOT, JR.
Secretary

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Meeting of Lowell Textile Institute Student Chapter

ON November 4, 1946 a meeting of the Lowell Textile Institute Student Chapter was held. Miss Rita Landry, chairman, presided.

John M. Rougham was elected secretary.

Miss Landry introduced Ernest James as Faculty Adviser.

Alan M. McNally, Earl R. Wilbur, and Miss Pauline Riordan were appointed to draw up By Laws which will be presented to the National Council for approval.

Laurence F. McMahon and Robert J. Peirent were appointed a committee to publicize the purposes and activities of our Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN M. ROUGHAN,
Secretary

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Meeting, Southeastern Section

THE Southeastern Section had the pleasure of hearing two speakers on their October 26 meeting. The group met for a dinner meeting at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia.

The first speaker was Dr. Howard M. Waddle, Head of the Chemical Department, Research Division, West Point Manufacturing Co., Shawmut, Alabama. Dr. Waddle gave a discussion of the degradation of cellulose in bleaching operations and methods of measuring the same. He began his lecture with an elementary discussion of the structure of cellulose. He explained by the use of lantern slides the changes one may expect by subjecting cellulose to oxidative and hydrolytic degradation. Charts and curves were shown indicating relationship of fluidity measurements and loss of tensile strength.

Dr. Waddle pointed out the close correlation between cuprammonium and cupriethylenediamine fluidity measurements. An experimental procedure was given whereby the use of cupriethylenediamine could be substituted for cuprammonia. An interesting application of the use of cupriethylenediamine in analysis of viscose and cotton blends was given.

The second speaker was Dr. Ralph Hefner, Dean of General Studies, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia. He gave an interesting and brilliant demonstration of sleight-of-hand tricks.

The program was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Respectfully submitted,
W. B. GRIFFIN,
Program Chairman

Proceedings of the Silver Jubilee Convention

Inasmuch as this issue was closed before we obtained any reports on the Silver Jubilee Convention, the first reports will appear in our next issue. All of the Proceedings of the Convention will be published as soon as available.

Membership Applications

SENIOR

William F. Amon, Jr.—Research Chemist, Polaroid Corp., Cambridge, Mass. Sponsors: J. T. Allen, H. M. Hartnett.

Glenn M. Anderson—Technician, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Atlanta, Ga. Sponsors: A. K. Haynes, H. M. Waddle.

Luther B. Arnold, Jr.—Chemist, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Sponsors: H. C. Chapin, H. W. Stiegler.

John R. Bamford—Gen. Manager, Schuylkill Haven Bleach & Dye Works, Schuylkill, Pa. Sponsors: M. M. Guertin, J. M. McChesney.

Robert R. Barrington—Salesman, Union Color & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Sponsors: W. E. Latham, J. L. Barrington.

Ernst Berliner—Textile Research & Development, Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Sponsors: J. B. Neely, C. B. Ordway.

John Bestercy—Secy. & Treasurer, Enduro P. Dye Works, College Point, N. Y. Sponsors: A. Malick, T. F. O'Brien.

George L. Boehm—Asst. Overseer of Dyeing, Ames Worsted Co., Southbridge, Mass. Sponsors: C. G. Hard, H. P. Selya.

Victor C. Braun—President, Dyer, Acme Dyers, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Sponsors: M. Carrigan, G. B. Chabot, Jr.

Clyde K. Brooks—Supt. Ware Shoals Bleachery, Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C. Sponsors: H. F. Kiefer, J. B. Harrell.

Carl D. Brown—Director of Research, Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass. Sponsors: G. B. Harvey, W. O. Jelleme.

Victor Bushman—Chemical Sales, Victor Bushman & Co., Boston, Mass. Sponsors: K. B. Park, F. A. Prisley.

Lawson C. Canham—Jig Dyer, Apponaug Co., Apponaug, R. I. Sponsors: G. H. Wood, K. DeCesare.

Clifford E. Carlson—Head Dyer, National Worsted Mills, Inc., Falconer, N. Y. Sponsors: J. S. Lange, D. P. Knowland.

Edward A. Chevrette—Dyer and Bleacher, Brown Knitting Co., Warsaw, N. Y. Sponsors: I. J. Smith, J. H. Atkinson.

John Christie—Asst. to Purchasing Agent, Joseph Bancroft & Sons, Co., Wilmington, Del. Sponsors: A. L. Lippert, W. P. Hall.

Everett J. Clark—Head Colorist, Raytex Dyers & Printers. Inc., Haledon, N. J. Sponsors: W. C. Reid, S. A. Jonic.

Ellis Clayton—Research Chemist, Leeds, England. Sponsors: L. A. Olney, H. C. Chapin.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

NEW YORK SECTION
Meetings: January 31, March 7, May 2.

RHODE ISLAND SECTION
Meetings: January 24, February 28, March 28, April 25. (Providence Engineering Society Hall, 195 Angell Street, Providence.)

PHILADELPHIA SECTION
Meetings: January 17, February 28, April 11, May 23.

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND SECTION
Meetings: January 17, March 21, April 25, May 16, October 17, November 21.
Outing: June 13.

EMPLOYMENT REGISTER

This column is open for four insertions per year, per member, without charge. Blanks can be obtained from, and filed with, the Secretary of the Association, Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass. It is understood that these will be open to inspection by prospective employers, who can obtain further information through the code numbers from the Secretary.

46-20

Education: Chemical Engineer, Helsingfors Univ., and Finland Inst. of Tech.

Experience: Organic chemical research, nearly 20 years head of bleaching, dyeing and finishing dept. handling linen, cotton, jute, etc., in Finland.

Age 46; married; references in U.S.A.

46-21

Education: A.B., Brooklyn College; graduate study, chemistry, N. Y. Univ.

Experience: 1½ years' laboratory control and development work; 1½ years in U.S. Army photographic laboratory.

Age 25; single; references.

46-22

Education: High School.

Experience: 24 years dyeing pile fabrics and yarns of various types.

Age 45; married; references.

SANDOZ PRESENTS *The color achievement of the month*

Background for Beauty BY COLLINS & AIKMAN

There's plenty that's new to catch the eye of the new car buyer, but one of the most important selling features perpetuates a pre-war tradition.

As before, the most widely used automotive upholstery fabric . . . proven for style and wear . . . is Collins & Aikman's *Canda Cloth*. The fabric shown above — a blend of wool and mohair, with cotton backing — will be seen on many of the famous makes.

Contributing to Collins & Aikman's aims to provide upholstery fabric of color fastness and washability, is Sandoz — supplier of dyes and chemicals to many of the country's great names in textiles . . . depended on by them for an accurate perception of color popularity and products of outstanding technical excellence.

Among the Sandoz products that help textile manufacturers get the most value out of color are their *Metomega Chrome* colors, which are especially suited for men's wear because of quick dyeing and easy matching of shades as well as improved quality of stock — the complete range includes *Metomega Chrome* Brown RLL, Brown 3GL, Yellow ME, Orange ML (all patented) and Cyanine BLL and Black Blue G; recent additions *Metomega Chrome* Green BLL and Grey 2GL (patents applied for).

For acid, chrome or direct dyes . . . or auxiliary chemicals . . . for both natural and synthetic fibres . . . be guided by the successful "color achievements" you have been seeing in these Sandoz advertisements. Sandoz application laboratories are located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Charlotte, Toronto, where stocks in wide range are carried. Other branches in Chicago, Paterson and Providence.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 61 VAN DAM STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

SANDOZ *thinks ahead with textiles*

"WAPACO" PRODUCTS
Serve the Textile Industry

WATSON-PARK CO. Wapaco Leads BOSTON, MASS.

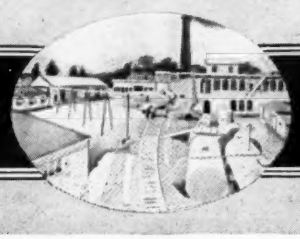
DYESTUFFS
CHEMICALS
TEXTILE SOAPS
TEXTILE OILS
STRIPPING COMPOUNDS

CALEX CRYSTALS
(Calgon Agglomerated)

For years this outstanding product has assisted mills in obtaining peak production in the dyeing and finishing operations.

INSTANTLY SOLUBLE, it saves labor when today labor costs are a chief factor in the ultimate price of a fabric.

For treating pulled wool, hard water conditions, and as a soap saver, CALEX CRYSTALS has no equal.



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LOGWOOD BLACK

FOR
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COTTON · FUR · HAIR
PIGMENTS

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY
ECONOMICAL - RELIABLE

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Less Handling with

AFTER CHLOR
Eliminates 3 to 5 Handlings

Bleach with
Hypochlorite
Rinse and Use

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THAT'S ALL!

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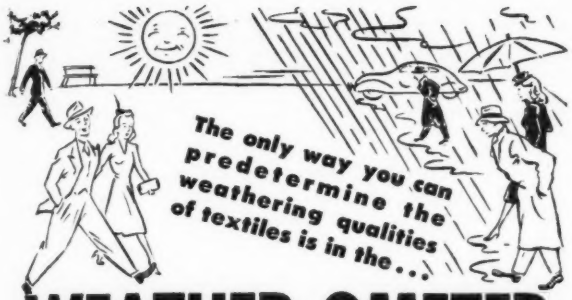
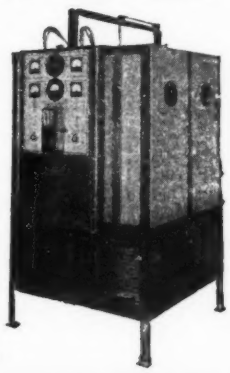


WEATHER-OMETER

● The deteriorating effect of exposure to weathering in actual use must be known by textile manufacturers. The Atlas Weather-Ometer brings these weathering conditions right into your laboratory where dyestuffs and fabrics can be tested and reliable results obtained.

A few weeks exposure in the Weather-Ometer with a cycle of controlled light, water spray, and selected temperature and humidity, equals years of outdoor service. Safe to operate 24 hours a day without attention.



Used all over the world — Weather-Ometers, Launder-Ometers, Fade-Ometers

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IDAHO *Potato Starch*

"THE FINEST MADE"

MAGIC VALLEY PROCESSING COMPANY
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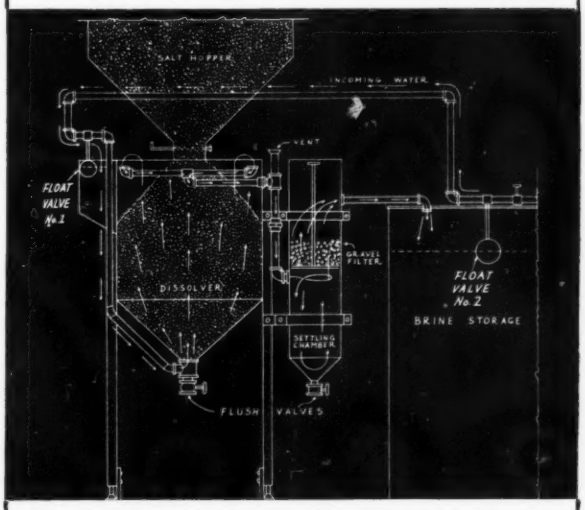
No Streaking!

You get uniform dyeing with MYLES brine process



The sure way to get the best results in the dyehouse is to use a clear, pure brine, and the way to get the perfect brine is to install MYLES BRINE EQUIPMENT, with the exclusive Double Filtration feature. That second filtration removes the cloudiness and foreign matter which usually remains after the first dissolving. Yes — because the Myles process makes such a big improvement in the quality of brine — it's a big favorite in the textile industry—but there are other reasons—for instance . . .

- *Myles original and patented DUAL CONTROLS regulate water intake and brine supply.*
- *Myles Equipment is non-corrosive— made of Stainless Steel, Nickel, or Monel with all Bronze or Brass fixtures.*
- *COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC.*
- *Produces clear, pure, and a thoroughly saturated brine.*
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- *Has FREE-FLOWING GRAVITY FEED.*
- *EASY TO CLEAN — assuring continuous efficiency.*
- *SIZES TO FIT EVERY NEED.*
- *The Myles Double Filtration Brine Equipment has been widely used for years with outstanding results and economy.*

Whatever your problem, Myles' trained technical men will help you before and after installation. There is no charge for this service.

Write today for complete illustrated booklet containing helpful brine charts.

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A New Service **Testing of Flammable Fabrics**

Importance — Certain fabric constructions in consumer use have been found to be hazardous and sometimes fatal to the wearer when exposed to flame. Future sales of such merchandise may be limited.

Government Action — In the state of California the sale of hazardous garments is prohibited as of January 1, 1947 by law. Similar Federal legislation has been discussed and enactment is probable.

Test Procedure — A proposed commerical Standard #TS-4258 has been prepared by the United States Department of Commerce. A standard test procedure has been established by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists using the Flammability Tester developed by that Organization. This procedure is used by the United States Testing Company, Inc. and conforms to the requirements of TS-4258.

Where Test Can Be Made — The United States Testing Company, Inc. is prepared to conduct standard flammability tests on any number of samples at our nearest branch or main laboratories. Our Western representative, F. P. Brennan, 766 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California, may be contacted for tests in that area.

Cost of Test — Minimum Charge . . . $5 per test. (If sample is dangerously flammable, no further tests required.)

Fabrics found negative in minimum test, are dry cleaned, washed and re-tested for flammability...$12 additional.

Send ¼ yard of each fabric to be tested to our branch nearest you.

CERTIFIED MERCHANDISE · UNITED STATES TESTING CO. INC. · SEAL OF QUALITY

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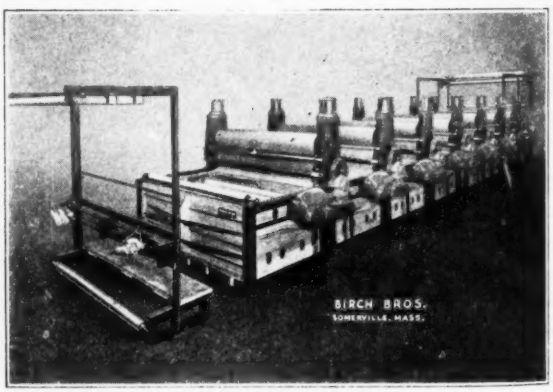
The chemist in his laboratory has often improved upon the handiwork of nature—for scientific processes make possible greater uniformity and greater production than nature achieves.

From its infancy, chemistry has served mankind. Today more than ever, products created through chemical means are enriching the lives of men and women.

Especially in the field of textiles, chemistry is playing an important part . . . and the research and production chemists of Burkart-Schier are constantly on the alert perfecting new chemicals and maintaining the quality of established lines.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



NEW SEVEN TANK BALL BEARING CONTINUOUS CRABBING MACHINE with Rubber Squeeze Rolls to which pressure is applied by air cylinders. Drive by individual DC Motors for each nip insuring uniform cloth tension. Entering end fitted with Cloth Guiders. Tanks of Stainless or Cypress. For crabbing worsteds, serges, rayon mixtures, scouring pile fabrics, dyeing or soaping cottons and rayons.

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BIRCH BROTHERS, Inc.

Haro'd W. Birch — Clifford W. Birch — Stanley W. Birch

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Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Mill Sewing Machines

Southern Representative

JOHN C. COSBY. Greenville, S. C.

RAPIDASE

for de-sizing cottons, rayons and mixed goods

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Assures rapid, dependable de-sizing.

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Our technical staff always at your service.

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WE BUY YOUR EXCESS INVENTORY OF DYESTUFFS AND INTERMEDIATES. WRITE BOX 157.

WANTED: Color Chemists and Dyers for the South American Plants of a large American Textile Organization. Must be experienced. Graduation from textile school desirable but not essential. Good salaries plus traveling expenses, bonuses and other allowances. Excellent opportunities for advancement as these are new plants. Write immediately giving background of training and experience and personal qualifications so that interviews can be arranged. Write Box 158.

WANTED: Foreman-Dyer for Dye House producing Viscose and Cotton and Viscose and Acetate Piece Goods. Must be rapid and accurate, color matcher and possess first-rate Planning and Organization ability. Reply by letter to Box 155, stating education, experience and salary desired.

WANTED: Experienced man to serve as Night Superintendent in large roller print plant. Write Box 156.

Additional Classifieds on Page XXVI

★ ATCOSYN ★ ATCOSOFT #440 ★ ATCO K100 ★ ATCOSOL #100 ★ ATCO CARBOWET EXTRA ★ ATCO DRI ★ ATCOWET ★ ATCOWET R X ★ ATCO WEIGHTER M ★ ATCO FINISHING OIL D ★ ATCO SOLVENT ★ ATCO BINDTEX R ★ ATCO #990 ★ ATCO WOOL OIL #85 ★ ATCO GUM ★ ATCO R 20 ★ ATCO SILK GUM ★ ATCOPON #30 ★ ATCO EMULSION ★ ATCO RESIN #400 ★ ATCO FIG SOAP ★ ATCOPON R A ★ ATCOSOFT #30 ★ ATCOSOL #66 ★ ATCO WATER REPELLENT ★ ATCO WOOL OIL "S" ★ ATCO RESIN #150 ★ ATCOTOL

What we could do IN ONE WEEK WITH YOU!

Give us your most difficult textile finishing problem, whether it involves wool, cotton, rayon or synthetic fabrics. Then give us ONE WEEK to work with you in finding the quickest, most economical solution.

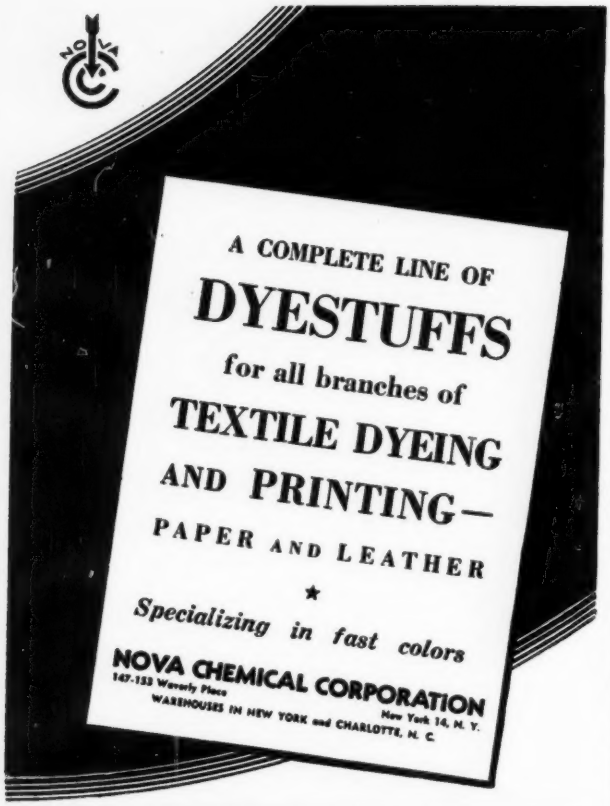
From the time our two modern, fully equipped, completely staffed laboratories tackle the problem to the time we submit the solution, the facilities of one of the country's finest textile chemical organizations will be at your entire disposal.

Why not call us in NOW . . . prove "what we CAN do in one week with you!"

Use ATCO Products

Atlantic Chemical Co., Inc.

MAIN PLANT: CENTREDALE, RHODE ISLAND
BRANCH OFFICE: PATERSON, NEW JERSEY



WANTED TO BUY

1—2 or 3 roll steam embossing calender for 60" cloth

1—2 or 3 roll steam plain calender for 60" cloth

1—2 or 3 roll steam plain calender for 38" cloth

1—cotton brushing machine for 60" cloth

1—cotton brushing machine for 38" cloth

1—ceiling cloth folder for 60" cloth

1—ceiling cloth folder for 38" cloth

1—Scott break tester for cloth

1—25 gallon change can mixer with explosion proof motor

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INC.

P. O. Box 1496 Richmond 12, Va.

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CONFIDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—For Dyers, Chemists, Colorists, Managers, Superintendents and others seeking positions and for employers seeking men. Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc., 294 Wahington St., Boston, Mass. Over 45 years in business.

WANTED: Young Textile Chemist with laboratory experience in matching colors on Cotton, Rayon and Woolen Yarns. For research development of new pressure dyeing machines. Some sales ability desired. Excellent opportunity with nationally known firm. State qualifications, background, age, salary desired. Write Box 136.

POSITION WANTED: Experienced Dyer wishes to represent Dyestuff or Chemical Manufacturer. Write Box 151.

WANTED

By Large Machinery Exporter. Dyehouse Machinery and Auxiliary Equipment. Also interested in Complete Units.

Write Box 138

POSITION WANTED: Superintendent of Dyeing & Finishing pile fabrics. 25 years of practical experience on fabrics involving cotton, rayon, acetate, silk, tussah silk, mohair, wool and blends of all types, going into draperies, cloakings, velvets, upholsteries and automobile fabrics. Familiar with all types of machinery used in processing these fabrics. Have thorough knowledge of yarn dyeing by all the well known methods. Will go anywhere in the United States as long as opportunity and future can be assured. Age 45, married, excellent references. Write Box 153.

POSITION WANTED: Printing Colorist, experienced with printing of all fibers by screen and machine. College Chemistry. Position with plant or textile laboratory desired. Married. New York area. Write Box 154.

Additional Classifieds on Page XXV

QUALITY RICHMOND PRODUCTS

CUT DOWN DYEHOUSE
Headaches
USE
DYETEX

- Disperses Dyestuff
- Scours
- Used in Scrooping

DYETEX

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2 good CHEMICALS for COTTON

VIRGINIA
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
$Na_2S_2O_4$

VIRGINIA Hydrosulfite is a concentrated, white, stable, free-flowing uniformly crystalline powder, readily soluble in water. 100 lbs. of water at 68° F. will dissolve 21.8 lbs. $Na_2S_2O_4$. Easy and complete solubility, and carefully controlled particle size recommend VIRGINIA "Hydro" as a preferred reducing agent for vat dyeing and stripping. Shipped in air-tight steel drums, 250 lbs. net weight.

Shipment will be made from West Norfolk, Va., in Carload and Less Carload lots; L. C. L. shipments from stocks in Boston Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Charlotte and Atlanta.

"ESOTOO"
Liquid SO_2

VIRGINIA "ESOTOO" is an ideal antichlor. Its popular adoption has followed the development of a practical semi-automatic method for regulating SO_2 concentrations in the sour box. Write for a complete description of the VIRGINIA method.

VIRGINIA "ESOTOO" is shipped in steel cylinders 150 lbs. net weight.

VIRGINIA SMELTING COMPANY
WEST NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
New York • Philadelphia • Boston
Charlotte • Detroit

10 PRODUCTS of Proven Dependability

WHICH SHOULD WARRANT ★ YOUR ATTENTION ★

***AQUAROL :** A water repellent for processing woolen, cotton and rayon fabrics, also produces excellent results in splashproofing or finishing all types of hosiery.

***PARAMINE S :** A cation active softener for processing cotton and rayon cloth to obtain a soft, smooth, pleasing finish.

***ALGEPON S :** An assistant in dyeing vat colors to prevent premature oxidation of the reduced bath and eliminate uneven dyeings.

***ALGEPON V A :** Assistant for stripping vat colors—complete reduction of color in stripping bath providing lighter bottom for redyeing.

***PARAPON S A :** A highly efficient leveler and softener for dyeing and finishing all types of yarn, cloth and hosiery to produce a uniform dyeing and a soft full hand.

***ARIPEL F S :** Finish and gas inhibitor for processing dyed acetate rayon—produces a soft full feeling finish and prevents gas fading of the color.

***LANITOL F :** A synthetic detergent possessing exceptional scouring and washing properties for processing wool, cotton, rayon or nylon.

***CULOFIX :** Used as an after treatment in last rinse to prevent bleeding of direct dyed cotton or rayon in water.

***DIAZONOL A C :** For boiling out cotton cloth in pressure or open kiers to produce greater absorbency and cleaner material. Excellent for preboiling knitted cloth in preparation for chlorine bleach. Also used with good results for boiling out cotton or rayon cloth on the jig.

***TETRANOL 1638 :** A rapid wetting and penetrating agent. Active in acid, alkaline and salt solutions and not affected by hard water, may be used in all types of dyeing operations to insure positive penetration of color and a uniform and solid shade.

And a Complete Line of Oils, Chemicals, Softeners and Finishes For Wet Processing All Textile Fibres

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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Newark, New Jersey

ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS

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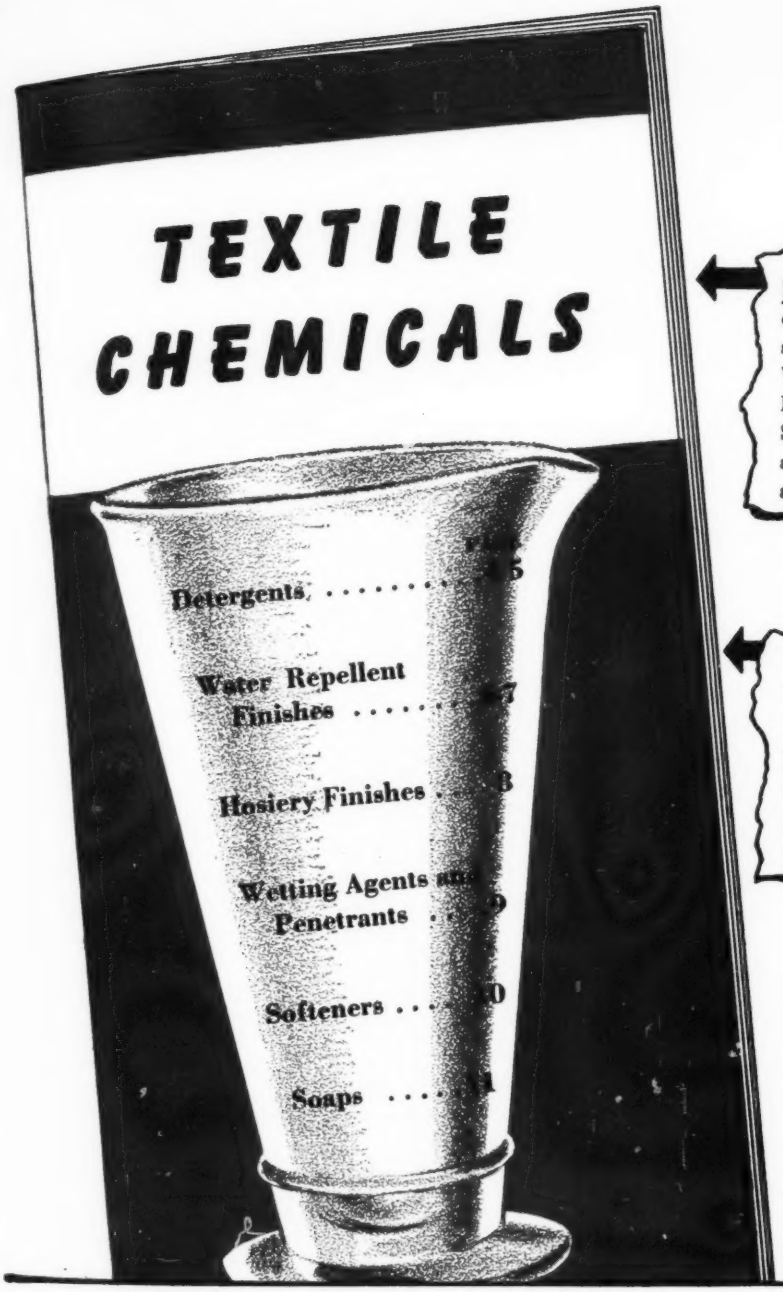

Results: Increased snag resistance, more elasticity, smoother appearance and sheerer texture than ever before possible. Wrinkling and creasing are eliminated. Boarding and pairing are made easier. Stockings drape so beautifully that they actually sell themselves. Shades are not affected.

Results: Remarkable wetting and penetrating properties in dyeing and finishing. Facilitates Sanforizing, mercerizing and bleaching, principally as a rewetting agent. Increases softening qualities of bleached mercerized cotton. Increases the solubility of dyestuffs.

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. . . Here is a buying guide crammed with facts about Amalgamated products—the fabrics on which they give best results, lessons learned about proper application, brief factual reports on chemical composition. It's a book you will keep for permanent reference because it represents the experience of our laboratories working with the leaders in the Textile Industry. And it's yours for the asking. Write for "Textile Chemicals" today.

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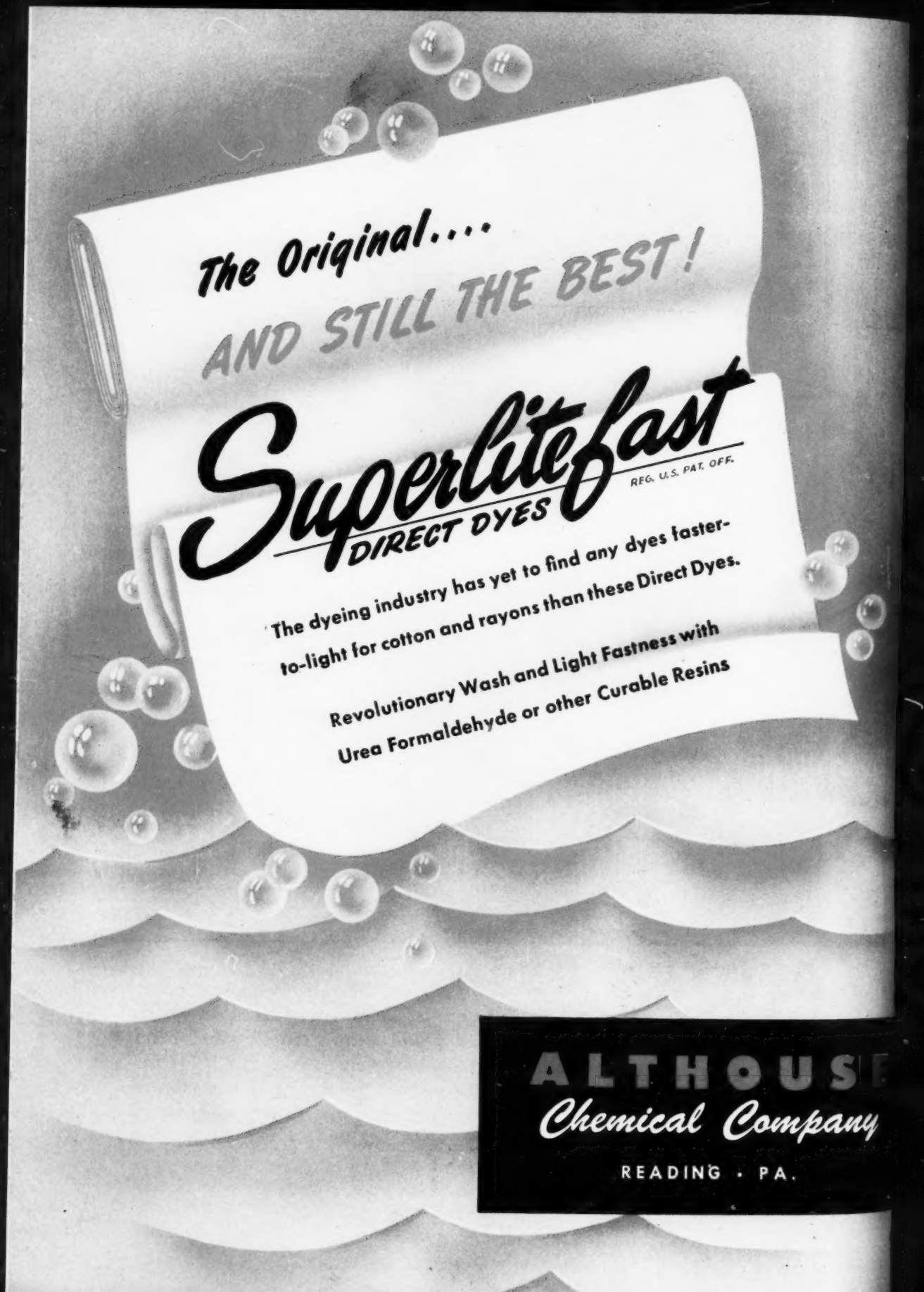
Philadelphia 34, Pennsylvania. Southern Representative: Robert A. Bruce, P. O. Box 35, Greensboro, North Carolina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AND STILL THE BEST!
Superlitefast
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The dyeing industry has yet to find any dyes faster-to-light for cotton and rayons than these Direct Dyes.
Revolutionary Wash and Light Fastness with Urea Formaldehyde or other Curable Resins
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